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74487—Slavonic Dance, No. 2	Kreiser.
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MACAO NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Macao, November 27th.

IMPROVED EXCHANGE.

The premium on paper money over small coins is falling so rapidly that it continues it will soon disappear. This will be a blessing to the business community. Most of the goods and business transactions in this city pass through different firms and banks in Hongkong, when the merchants have to pay in paper money or in Hongkong coins, and in so doing they are victimised by the money-changers, who charge 18 to 20 per cent. and sometimes more to convert the Chinese coins into notes.

PRIZE DAY AT THE ITALIAN CONVENT.

The distribution of prizes at the Italian Convent took place on Sunday evening and was attended by H.E. the Acting Governor (Senhor Ferreira da Rocha), his Lordship Azevedo e Castro, accompanied by his secretary (the Rev. Father Sarmento), the vice-rector of St. Joseph's College (Dr. Gomes), and the college staff, the Director of the Senado's school (Mr. Gomes), and a large gathering of the general public. Three prizes were presented by Senhora Ferreira da Rocha and Mr. Gomes for music and Portuguese, higher standard. After the distributions, there was an entertainment, which reflected much credit on the Sisters who trained the children. The programme opened with a pianoforte selection, followed by a song, after which an exhibition of drill was given by 24 students. The comedy "Mistress for a few minutes" was excellently performed in English. The concluding item was "A Village Feast" (Uma festa na aldeia) splendidly given in Portuguese.

MONKEYS' ESCAPE.

A gentleman in this city, who received a consignment of monkeys decided to present them to the Public Garden of S. Francisco, but before the time arrived for the presentation the animals got free. The animals were treated with great cruelty by some Chinese, who struck them with sticks and nearly killed them. When shall we have in this city a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals?

A NOVEL SCHEME.

O Progresso has opened its columns to convey seasonable greetings to their friends at a charge of \$1 for each name, the proceeds to be given to the poor in order to help them also to celebrate Christmas and the New Year.

FROM THE FOREX TO THE FIELD.

Our elected deputy, Senhor Velloso Correia, has written to his friends stating that he expects to be called to join the colours and proceed to France. If this happens Macao will not be represented in the Chamber of Deputies for some time.

THE MACAO LOTTERY.

The agents of the well-known Macao lottery (Loteria da Santa Casa da Misericordia) having given notice to the directorship of this charity institution that they cannot continue the business, their request for the cancellation of the contract has been granted, and the last drawing will take place some time in the middle of next month, and then will come to a stop.

A NEW CEMETERY.

The Salesians priests have made a Catholic cemetery at the Ribeira Grande and erected there a large stone cross which can be seen clearly in various parts in this city, as the cemetery is situated on the hill some hundred feet above the Praia.

SHIPPING NOTES.

TWO NEW LINERS FOR CHINA MAIL COMPANY.

The *San Francisco Examiner* of October 28th says:—Look Tin Eli, president of the China Mail Company, yesterday arranged with the Wallace shipyard of Vancouver, B.C., to deliver two ocean liners within ten months. Look Tin Eli also is arranging for the purchase of two other steamers. These, if negotiated through, will make a five steamer fleet for the Chinese company instead of the one now in operation.

The China Mail Company was formed about a year ago, when the old Pacific Mail liner *China* was bought. The inauguration of a trans-Pacific run by the Chinese company created something of a furore in China. Since the *China* has been on the run, under the United States flag, for the China Mail, she has been crowded to the gunwales with Chinese passengers and cargo on every trip. The success of the venture was such that Chinese capital rolled into the treasury of the company, which now has \$10,000,000 in gold to spend on other ships. The prices for the two new steamers will be \$3,500,000 each. The other two will be sold, if negotiations go through, for \$1,250,000 each.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE.

UNPRECEDENTED PROSPERITY IN 1915.

The report of the Japanese Department of Finance for 1915 states:—The outbreak of the European war in August, 1914, was a severe blow to our economic world in the earlier part of the war; but the abnormal state of things which had been temporarily caused by the sudden outbreak of the war gradually disappeared as time passed, and the effects of the war in 1915, on the contrary, proved in general to be favourable to our country. The principal reasons are, in the first place, the prosperity of our foreign export trade; a large sale of munitions to Russia and the other allies, and increase in exportation to India, the South Seas, and Australia, which were hitherto under the influence of the belligerent Powers, together with a sudden fall in our import trade, brought about a heavy excess of exports in our overseas trade. The second reason is the flourishing condition of our shipping business; it is quite natural that when a great dearth of bottoms was caused everywhere by the requisitioning for war purposes of the vessels of the belligerent Powers, our shipping business alone has become extremely brisk. This fact, together with the prosperity of our export trade, made our international trade balance very favourable to this country, and led to a marked increase in our specie holdings in the foreign markets.

In the first half of 1915 our foreign trade had not yet recovered from the serious blow it had suffered towards the close of the preceding year; but in 1915, in the season when the imports usually exceeded the exports, there was a heavy decrease in the former, accompanied by an excess of exports by more than yen 10,000,000 (\$1,024,275) and in the latter half of the year this favourable balance became more marked, and an increase in the supply of munitions to our allies, the increased export of raw silk and other goods as a result of the prosperous condition of the American economic world, the prosperity of our export trade with China in consequence of the appreciation of silver, and our exports to new markets in the South Seas and Australia, brought the volume of our export trade to yen 708,000,000 (\$73,518,693) and that of our import trade to yen 592,000,000 (\$63,491,417), making a total of yen 1,300,000,000 (\$137,010,140), which when compared with the corresponding figures for the preceding year, show an increase of yen 117,000,000 (\$11,984,021) in the exports, a decrease of yen 63,000,000 (\$6,482,935) in the imports, and a net increase of yen 54,000,000 (\$5,498,659) in the total trade. The excess of exports in that year amounted to yen 175,000,000 (\$17,923,815), the highest record to be found in the history of our overseas trade.

A KWANGTUNG CHARITY LOTTERY.

PROHIBITED BY GOVERNMENT MANDATE.

The following Mandate by the Kuo Wu Yuan was issued on the night of Sunday, 16th November:—

The Flood Relief Charity Lottery of Kwangtung was sanctioned in the 10th month of the 2nd year at the request of the Relief Committee of Hongkong and Amoy. As the calamity was of an unusual kind and it was exceedingly difficult to raise relief funds, the enterprise was reluctantly sanctioned. The method adopted for the Charity Lottery was very similar to that used for Pu Piao and that of Chien Chuan. In the regulations it is provided that 25 per cent. of the proceeds should be applied for relief purposes, 5 per cent. for running expenses and 70 per cent. for prizes for the ticket holders. Thus, in the name of charity, gambling has, in reality, been legalized. Many evils have sprung up during the last two years in this connection. Such a lottery should therefore be forbidden as other forms of gambling in order that evil customs may be reformed and evils prevented. The Governor of Kwangtung is hereby ordered to make the necessary investigations and issue orders to stop the lottery at once. Hereafter no attempt to raise money to the detriment of society under fine sounding names shall be allowed for whatever charitable purposes. The said Governor shall also direct the people from time to time not to commit the same sin so that the people may be led to the right path.

PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY REJECTS MANDATE. The Kwangtung Provincial Assembly (says the *Peking Gazette*) has decided in favour of the cancellation of this prohibition against gambling. The Chairman of the Assembly, who is opposed to licensed gambling, has found himself at variance with the members of the Assembly. Hence he has tendered his resignation and is coming to the capital to enlist the sympathy of both Houses of Parliament on the point.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

LECTURE.

All ranks are invited to attend a Lecture to be given by an Officer of His Majesty's Navy at the Victoria Theatre at 5.15 p.m. on Friday, Dec. 1st. Except by express invitation, no one but a member of the Police Reserve may attend. Uniform must be worn, or admittance will be refused.

DUTIES OF INSPECTORS AND SERGEANTS. The additional S.O. issued in Orders of Nov. 27th and 28th should be numbered 724, and not 73.

JOINED. No. 2 Company, No. 5 Section—V. C. Rocha. No. 2 Company, No. 6 Section H. T. Jorge.

WINTER "BISLEY." An Inter-Services Team and Championship Shoot will take place at Stonecutters Range on Boxing Day, Dec. 26th next, starting at 10 a.m. (Sd.) F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (R.).

PUBLIC OPINION IN SPAIN.

GERMAN CLEVERNESS. FRIENDS OF ENGLAND.

(BY JOHN WALTER.)

MADRID.

Those who have marvelled at the slowness of the chivalrous Spanish nation to grasp the essential truths about the war, its imperviousness to reason and passions which have stirred the conscience of every other Christian country to its depths, should remember that Spain has deliberately held aloof for generations from the broad current of European thought and feeling. The all-pervading influence of the Church, the comfortable lethargy of the politicians, and the jealous Conservatism of the governing classes have always combined to ward off too close a contact with the advance of thought beyond the Pyrenees.

The outbreak of the war found the Spanish people utterly bewildered. An almost complete ignorance of the state of Europe, a dread of being dragged into a quarrel that they did not understand and were not prepared for, rendered them peculiarly sensitive to pressure or suggestion from whichever side it came. Such pressure and suggestion made itself felt the moment war was declared in the shape of the German propaganda, and before many days were over the country was firmly in its grip. The active and plausible gentry who operated from the German Embassy in Madrid and from the office in Barcelona soon had it firmly established in the minds of Spanish clerics that the Kaiser was coming to increase the power of the Church, suppress free thought, and restore the temporal power of the Pope; in the heads of the officers of the Army and Navy that the German hosts were invincible and that their triumph would inaugurate a golden era of smart uniforms for officers and discipline for everybody else; and in the minds of the upper classes generally that the Kaiser's dearest wish on the attainment of victory was to restore Gibraltar to Spain, allow her a free hand in Portugal, and make her the chief power in Morocco; that he would put a muzzle on democracy, and inculcate a wholesome respect for authority, and a proper reverence for privilege.

A BUSY CAMPAIGN.

These ideas were busily put about by the Embassy and Consulates, and by the thousands of industrious Germans who were residing in Spain at the time, and as none of the Allies made any attempt to, or to, the propaganda flourished, and their promises held the field. Moreover, the German assertions appeared at first to be justified by events. Week after week and month after month nothing was heard of but German successes. (The defeat of the Marne was never admitted by the Germanophil Press.) The Prussian infantry seemed to be advancing in all directions. In Madrid one could almost hear the tramping of their boots; and while the German wireless service from Nauen fed the Press daily with tales of German victories, articles and pamphlets poured in upon the country with lying tales of the origin and issues of the war, the cold cynicism of Sir Edward Grey, the perfidy of King Albert, the moral degradation of France, the savagery of Russia, the villainess of Serbia, the impending revolt of India, the break up of the British Empire, and so on. The Press became a particularly effective instrument in German hands. In every important town in Spain there was usually be found three principal newspapers corresponding to the three chief strata of public opinion, one representing the Church, Carlists, and the forces of reaction; another the Liberal-Conservative, official, or upper middle-class interest; and another the ideals of the Radical parties. The first, naturally inclined to sympathize with the German cause, made but little difficulty about accepting German patronage and co-operation, and under German protection it grew in violence and resources. The second, true to the official label of "strict neutrality," but not without an eye to the prejudices of its readers, fluctuated uneasily between conflicting opinions, and tended to be drawn by the pressure of the surrounding atmosphere into the Germanophil current. The third, as a rule frankly in favour of England and France, as representing kindred political ideals, but receiving neither support nor encouragement from them, was gradually impoverished and undermined by German blackmail and intrigue.

Such were the influences at work upon Spanish thought for the first 18 months of the war. That the whole country was not led blindfold into the German camp is due to two main causes. Señor Vato, the Conservative Premier, in proclaiming the policy of strict neutrality at the outbreak of war, had laid it down that owing to the hard facts of the geographical position, from which there was no escape, Spain's future lot was cast with England and France, and not with Germany. The maxim, self-evident as it was, received general assent, and was kept in view by the Government in all its dealings with the belligerents. The native good sense of Spaniards showed them that even if the Germans won Spain's nearest neighbours would continue to be England, France, and Portugal, while Germany would still be too far off to be either very dangerous or very helpful in time of trouble.

SUPPORT FOR THE ENTENTE.

The other countervailing influence was less obvious, but perhaps even more decisive. In discussing Spanish opinion on the war it is often remarked that the strongest sympathizers with the Allies are to be found among advanced Liberals, Republicans, Socialists, and such-like enemies of constituted authority, whose advocacy is more likely to damage than to further the cause they have at heart with the masses of their countrymen; and it is indeed quite true that our best friends are to be found among those who are profoundly dissatisfied with the present state of things in Spain. They desire the triumph of England and France as the only chance of a thoroughgoing reform of Spanish public life. They dread a German victory as likely to strengthen the forces of reaction and

to perpetuate the present political corruption and economic stagnation. These reformers have as yet no direct political powers, but it would be a great mistake to ignore their influence or to despise the expression of their good will. Among them are men of first-rate education and ability, who, having no vested interests or party ties to consider, are free to form their convictions honestly and to utter them fearlessly. Their precept and example are forming the rising generation of Spanish Liberals and intellectuals. They are the leaven that moves such public opinion that there is in this country, and provides the stimulus that occasionally shakes careless and contented Ministers into an attitude of attention.

These are the men who have striven since war began to educate the country upon the issues at stake, and who have prevented the truth from suffering a total eclipse. Politically they are represented by the small party of the Reformists, led by Señor Azaraz, the veteran Republican, whose long and honourable Parliamentary career closed with the loss of his seat at the last elections, and the lawyer Melquiades Alvarez, who can attract as big an audience as any orator in Spain. Affiliated to them are many professors of the university, who speak with an intimate knowledge of Germany, such as Miguel Unamuno and Ortega y Gasset, men of letters such as Perez Galdos and Palacio Valdes, men of science like Dr. Luis Simarro, editors such as Alfredo Vicenti, of *El Liberal*, and Roberto Castrovido, of *El Pais*.

These men, and many others like them, have fought the battle of truth and justice with a wealth of knowledge and an intensity of conviction that are denied to those whose time is necessarily occupied in calculating the expediency of the moment and tending the shrine of official neutrality.

OUR FRIENDS IN THE PRESS.

Fortunately for the Allies and for Spain herself, this school of thought found from the start a few powerful exponents in the daily Press. The most effective of them has been and still is Luis Araquistain, of *El Liberal* and *Hispania*. Araquistain is a young writer who before the war had studied many questions of national and international interest. Residence in England and Germany had made him familiar with the history and character of both peoples, and outbreak of war found him prepared to write with full information and mature judgment upon the various issues as they arose. An attractive and pungent style, a serene temper, and rare independence of character have enabled him time after time to lead opinion right, especially with regard to England, when it had every chance of going wrong. The other reputation that has been made in this way is that of "Fabian Vidal," of the *Correspondencia de España*. While the whole tribe of officer-journalists were proclaiming day after day Germany's superiority and inevitable triumph, "Fabian Vidal," with wider grasp and better information, supplied a gentle corrective to their effusions. To-day he occupies the first place among Spanish writers on the war. With these must be mentioned Ramiro de Maeztu, formerly of the *Heroldo* and now of the *Correspondencia*. His letters from London have provided the most brilliant and, at the same time, most profound interpretation of English thought and conduct under the stress of war that has been seen in any neutral country. In the provinces the cause of truth was well sustained by the *Mercantil* of Valencia, the *Euzkadi* of Bilbao, the *Cantabrico* of Santander, the *Dalvio* of Barcelona, and a few others.

THE ALLIES WARE UP.

But although quality was on our side numbers were certainly against us, and it is doubtful whether the influences above mentioned would have availed by themselves to save the country from drifting into a disastrous intimacy with Germany. Fortunately the Allies realized the situation before it was too late. To-day it can no longer be contended that the prevalence of Germanophilia in Spain is due to Spanish ignorance of the facts or to the indifference of the Allies to Spanish opinion. To-day any Spaniard who wishes to know the truth can learn it free of cost and at little pains. All important official and semi-official documents are to be had for the asking, and in many cases without even the asking, in Spanish translations. Monographs by competent authorities on various aspects of the war have been freely distributed, and excellent photographs are offered each week to the illustrated Press, while full telegraphic news service supplies both morning and evening papers with more authentic news of the campaigns than they have room to print. The *Correspondencia de España* often contains 10 columns of war telegrams. Meanwhile the military power of England has been revealed to the Spanish public in half-a-dozen excellent series of articles written by the Spanish journalists who visited the Allied armies in Flanders. The truth is emerging at every point, and even the semi-official Press is convinced by the evidence. The Conservative *Epoca*, always moderate, fair, and well-informed, under the direction of the Marques de Valdeiglesias, is undoubtedly sympathetic to the Allies, while the neutrality of the *Imparcial*, formed by its London correspondent, Señor Madariaga, has become distinctly benevolent. Even the *Universo*, obliged by its clerical character to support the Germans, does so without bitterness. Public opinion is slowly but surely changing. What more can we do to help it?—Times.

A CANCELLED CHINESE LOAN.

CLAIM FOR \$300,000 DAMAGES.

For the failure of the industrial loan contracted with the Government, owing to the disapproval of Parliament, the Asiatic Development Company is (says the *Peking Gazette*) putting in a claim for \$300,000 for damages. This is to cover the loss the Company has sustained on account of the cancellation of the loan.

MOVING EFFIGIES.

SUN COMPANY SUED FOR OBSTRUCTION.

The case was concluded at the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday in which the Sun Company are charged with committing a public nuisance, by exhibiting moving figures in their shop windows, thereby causing large crowds to collect and to obstruct the footpath and roadway in Des Vaux Road Central on the 16th inst.

Hon. Mr. McL. Messer (C.S.P.) prosecuted, and Mr. E. Davidson defended. Answering Mr. Messer, the sub-manager said he remembered the Mounted Police dispersing the crowd, but he denied objecting to the police driving the people away, because he had the hand there to attract people and that they had been driven away.

Mr. Davidson, on behalf of the Sun Company, said the case was an important one, though it had been treated by Mr. Messer as a small one. The penalty was nothing to them, for the Company was a large one with a capital of four lakhs, and it was also a Company which was very useful to the general public. That being so, they tried to do all they could for the public. With this end in view they showed effigies in their window for the entertainment of the public, which was a perfectly legitimate form of entertainment. The question was whether the exhibition was an infringement of the law simply because the police said they did not like it, and they (the Sun Company) wanted a decision on that point. Mr. Messer relied on a police witness, but called no evidence of injury to a member of the public or to any premises in the vicinity. The police evidence was to the effect that the roadway was blocked, but he would ask his Worship to remember that a policeman had a strong leaning towards excessive order and not too much law. He submitted that the evidence called by the prosecution was too slight to justify a conviction on a charge which was a very grave one to such a concern as the Sun Company. If another firm in the vicinity, say the Wing On Company, went into a civil court and applied for an injunction in a case of that kind, and with the evidence which had been given, they would not stand a chance of succeeding. It was entirely a question of degree and common-sense: whether, according to Inspector Garrod, the obstruction was caused by the moving effigies, or, according to the manager of the Company, the obstruction was caused by the band, for which they had not been charged. The charge was a grave one because of the effect it would have, if the prosecution were successful, upon the Sun Company and other such companies who attracted patrons in this manner. Mr. Davidson complained that the prosecution had been brought in an unfair manner. They were charged with one date, and when the case came to Court other dates were mentioned. He also contended that no nuisance had been proved according to law, and asked for an acquittal because of the great amount of doubt which existed. Mr. Davidson then proceeded to refer to law on the question as to how far a case had to be taken before an obstruction was proved. He mentioned one case in which a Fleet Street publisher named Carlisle had "a little trouble with the Church," and attracted crowds by exhibiting an effigy of the devil arm-in-arm with the Bishop. (Laughter.) "That was in 1834," added Mr. Davidson, "and was a most scandalous thing to do, because Bishops were thought a great deal more of in those days, perhaps, than they are to-day." (Laughter.) That publisher was fined 40s, and was ordered to remove the offending figures.

Mr. Messer also submitted various authorities, and subsequently judgment was reserved.

ORDER OF ST. JOHN.

V.A.D. REPORT.

The total number of V.A.D. Nursing Members now at work is 2,552, allocated as follows:—
At Home.—In Military Hospital 1292
Wards 136
At Home.—For General Service 136
At Home.—In Auxiliary Hospitals 79
Abroad.—In Military Hospitals 441
Abroad.—Under Joint Committee 74

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

RIOUS FIREMAN.

An *Empress of Asia* fireman, a Chinese, created a scene when ashore in Kowloon on Tuesday. He attempted to "rush" the Indian guard on the Canton Road, and also called on anyone near to kill the Indian if he stopped him. The fireman, when charged before Mr. Hazeland, admitted that he wanted to pass the Indian guard. A fine of \$5 was imposed.

OPIUM IN SHOES.

A Chinese was walking up and down a platform of the Kowloon railway station on Tuesday when he aroused the suspicions of a Customs officer. A search resulted in the finding of opium cleverly concealed in the soles of the man's shoes, eight small tins being concealed in this way.

Mr. Hazeland imposed a fine of \$100, with the alternative of six months' hard labour.

MISSING BASKET.

Upon the arrival of the *Heungshan* from Canton, a Chinese traveller reported the loss of a basket of clothing. A *lukong* on wharf duty effected the arrest of a man who had a basket like the one which had been stolen, and he was charged with the theft before Mr. Hazeland yesterday. The man admitted the theft and also previous convictions, and was sentenced to two months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

Some few days ago an *employe* at a Chinese shop at West Point reported to the police that he had been robbed of \$105 which had been entrusted to him by his master; the robbery was effected by two men whom he did not know. The police had reason to doubt the story, and as a result of certain enquiries and discoveries the *employe* was charged before Mr. Hazeland yesterday with defrauding his master and two other men were charged with conspiring to defraud. The case was remanded for further enquiries to be made.

FIRE ON THE "POLAVEN."

MARINE COURT ENQUIRY.

The outbreak of fire on the s.s. *Polaven*, a German prize vessel, in the Kowloon dock on November 2nd, was the result of an enquiry of the Hongkong Marine Court yesterday. The *Polaven*, which was being converted into an oil vessel for the Asiatic Petroleum Company, caught fire in the engine room, and considerable damage was done. The enquiry was held at the instance of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, for whom Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. Hooper) appeared, and the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company was represented by Mr. H. W. Looker.

The Court was comprised of:—Commander Beckwith, R.N., Commander Gibson, R.N., and Captain Walker.

At the outset Mr. Looker said that this was not the Court applied for by Messrs. Johnstone, Stokes & Master, but the Court which had been applied for by the Admiralty.

Commander Beckwith said he thought it was the same court.

Mr. Jenkin said that the Admiralty had not applied for the Court, because it was not within their jurisdiction to do so, but they might have placed a certain amount of pressure on it.

Mr. Looker said that, in any case, he must ask for an adjournment as he was not in a position to bring his witnesses. He had not had time to go into their evidence, and he could not promise to be ready for some days. He also had an objection to the jurisdiction of the Court. He would ask his Worship to consider his objection in due course, but he would now ask for an adjournment so that he could formulate his objection. He certainly would have to formulate an objection to the Court, as it might prejudice any action which might arise against his clients. On these grounds, he asked for an adjournment, so that he could get together his objection, and also his evidence. Mr. Looker added:—The only question is that the Court will have to hear my objection, and in the event of their deciding against me I shall have to appeal, which will mean further loss of time.

Mr. Jenkin said that he did not intend to answer Mr. Looker's objection, because he had not properly formulated it, but he thought the case should come on as soon as possible. He would ask the Court to note that he had handed to Mr. Looker documents to the effect that the Court met that day.

Mr. Looker—I shall not accept them. The Court was adjourned until Monday.

SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

2ND DIVISION.

STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS v. "A" COY. K.S.L.I.

A good game resulted from the meeting of these teams. Both may be regarded as being in the running for championship honours, and were consequently very keen on obtaining points at each others expense. In the first half the Shropshires had by far the most of the game, but although they almost managed it several times, they never quite beat Pritchard. It looked as though Hamlett had done the trick on one occasion, that player breaking through and finding only the "goalie" to beat, but the Staff recovered and a corner was the only result. The Staff then took the ball to their opponents end for a while, but the "A" Coy. soon brought it back again, and half time arrived with no score.

In the second half the Staff, although they by no means monopolised the game, had considerably more of it than they did in the earlier stages, and a foul against the Shropshires, not far from goal, looked dangerous. It was cleared safely however. The only goal of the match came from some very neat work by the Staff, in which five men were concerned. Lawrence, at back, kicked the ball right up the wing to Steele; that player just reached it with his head and passed it to the centre, where Darriott got to it and passed it to May at outside right. May put in a beautiful centre, and Darriott, with a splendid effort, headed the ball into the net. For the remaining few minutes the Staff pressed hard, and Steele put in a good shot which the "goalie" only just managed to clear. There was no further scoring, the Staff and Departments winning by one goal to nil.

Referee—Mr. Wright.

R.E. (R) v. "D" COY. K.S.L.I.

This was a fairly even game in the first half, the Shropshires doing most of the pressing with the Engineers frequently breaking away and looking certain of scoring, but always finishing by putting the ball weakly straight to the goalkeeper. There were numerous corners against the R.E., but their defence was good, and with Jones playing a good game they managed to keep their goal intact.

The goals came in the second half. Plimmer scoring two for the "D" Coy., and Mathews the third, with a shot that gave the goalkeeper no chance. Both custodians had plenty to do, especially in the earlier part of the game, and saved well for their respective sides. Result: "D" Coy. K.S.L.I. 3; R.E. (R) 0.

Referee—Mr. McPherson.

CLUB v. R.G.A.

To be played on the Club Ground on Saturday. The Club will be represented by:—Goldenberg; Black and McQuibbin; Railton; Stewart and Rodger; Robinson; Walker, Chasels, McFavish and Stalker. Kick-off 4.15 p.m.

RUGBY.

CLUB v. H.S.M.

This was a fine, fast, exciting game, both sides putting a tremendous amount of energy into it. In the first half honours were fairly even although the sailors had rather the better of things. Half time arrived with no score.

In the second half the Club were panned in their own half nearly all the time, and it was very rarely that they reached the half-way line. It speaks volumes for the Club defence, that the points against them at the end of the game were so few. The sailors scored a try which they failed to convert, and shortly afterwards another one, which was converted to a goal by a beautiful shot. Result: H.S.M. 1 goal and one try=8 points; Club, nil.

HOCKEY.

The following will represent the Volunteer "B" team in a match with 87th R.G.A. at Happy Valley to-day:—Goldenberg, Hickling, Railton, Thompson, Witcheil, Ralston, Evans (Captain), Haskett, Rouse, Schaepele and A. N. Other.

Bully-off, 4.30 sharp. Volunteers in white.

TWO CHALLENGES.

The following notice has been posted in the Civil Service Cricket Club pavilion:—

The Hon. Steward (Mr. R. B. Wood) challenges any members of the Club to run any distance for \$10 a side.

The Hon. Secretary (Mr. P. T. Lambie) challenges any member of the Club of 40 years or upwards to run any distance up to a quarter of a mile, for \$10 a side.

Conditions.—The races to take place on Christmas morning. Half of the stakes to be devoted to some War Fund. Acceptances to be posted not later than December 15th.

HONGKONG RIFLE LEAGUE.

RESULTS OF RECENT MATCHES.

The following are the results of the shooting which has taken place during the past few days in connection with the Rifle League.

TAIKOO v. R.E.
At Taikoo on the 18th inst. Won by the home team by 63 points. Scores:—

	200	500	600
yds. yds. yds.			
H. T. Heath	27	31	31
A. Noel	20	30	28
W. M. Scott	20	30	27
J. Simpson	29	24	29
T. Grimshaw	23	30	31
W. T. Eldridge	27	28	27
W. F. Bassford	25	27	27
D. L. Lyle	26	30	22
Total	698		

Less deduction of 4 per cent. for aperture sights.. 7

Total 691

R.E.

	200	500	600
yds. yds. yds.			
Black	30	33	33
Williams	25	29	31
Grimes	33	26	22
Kamskill	21	28	26
Lieut. Ward	17	31	27
Coxon	24	25	19
Pago	23	24	16
Allen	27	20	8
Total	598		

Less deduction of 4 per cent. for aperture sights.. 7

Total 591

DOCKYARD RECREATION CLUB v. SHROPSHIRE.

At the Tai Hai Hang Range, on the 25th inst. Won by the Dockyard by 53 points. Scores:—

DOCKYARD RECREATION CLUB.

	200	500	600
yds. yds. yds.			
Goodman	33	28	29
Elson	32	31	27
Brown (Captain)	30	28	26
Cousins	30	24	28
Wright	29	29	25
Brook	28	30	23
Sears	24	31	23
Pousford	26	28	19
Total	602		

Less deduction of 4 per cent. for aperture sights.. 26

Total 576

4TH K.S.L.I.

	200	500	600
yds. yds. yds.			
Sergt. Small	31	32	32
Sergt. Wilson	20	28	25
Lieut. Hughes	28	25	26
Sergt. Davis	25	24	24
Sergt. Gardner	24	20	22
Sergt. Moor	26	23	22
Sergt. Cotton	27	26	13
Sergt. Morris	22	20	23
Total	635		

Less deduction of 4 per cent. for aperture sights.. 12

Total 623

NAVAL TEAM v. POLICE RESERVE.

At Stonecutters, on the 25th inst. Won by the Naval team by 51 points. Scores:—

NAVAL TEAM.

	200	500	600
yds. yds. yds.			
Sgt. Howse	30	28	26
S. P. O. Loach	29	28	22
Ch. P. O. Cree, G.M.	27	27	23
Pte. Kelly, R.M.L.I.	28	24	26
Pte. Martin, R.M.L.I.	31	23	21
Lieut. Botley	23	24	22
P. O. Smith, G.M.	23	30	17
P. O. Edmonds	27	21	20
Total	615		

Less deduction of 4 per cent. for aperture sights.. 12

Total 603

POLICE RESERVE.

	200	500	600
yds. yds. yds.			
A. S. P. Franks	28	28	23
Sgt. Grimmett	29	26	25
C. S. M. Sirdar Khan	29	21	26
Ch. Insp. Mason	23	24	23
Reg. Sgt. Maj. Roylance	24	21	21
Sgt. Fisher	24	13	24
Insp. Gordon	26	11	23
Sgt. Marks	15	22	25
Total	664		

Less deduction of 4 per cent. for aperture sights.. 22

Total 642

VOLUNTEERS v. VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

At King's Park on the 26th inst. Won by the Reserves by 62 points. Scores:—

RESERVES.

	200	500	600
yds. yds. yds.			
A. Jenkins	30	33	32
K. McLennan	29	32	31
A. Leach	20	33	27
J. Lyon	29	31	28
E. Cormack	33	24	27
G. H. M. Bannerman	27	31	26
D. Tolan	31	30	22
B. W. Grey	27	25	20
Total	687		

Less deduction of 4 per cent. for aperture sights.. 22

Total 665

VOLUNTEERS.

	200	500	600
yds. yds. yds.			
B. D. Evans	23	30	30
Martin	29	30	24
Bradbury	29	31	22
M. Manak	23	26	25
V. Sorby	25	31	29
T. Sutherland	24	19	23
Green	22	26	22
Col. Chapman	24	14	17
Total	602		

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

CORRECT EVENING WEAR.

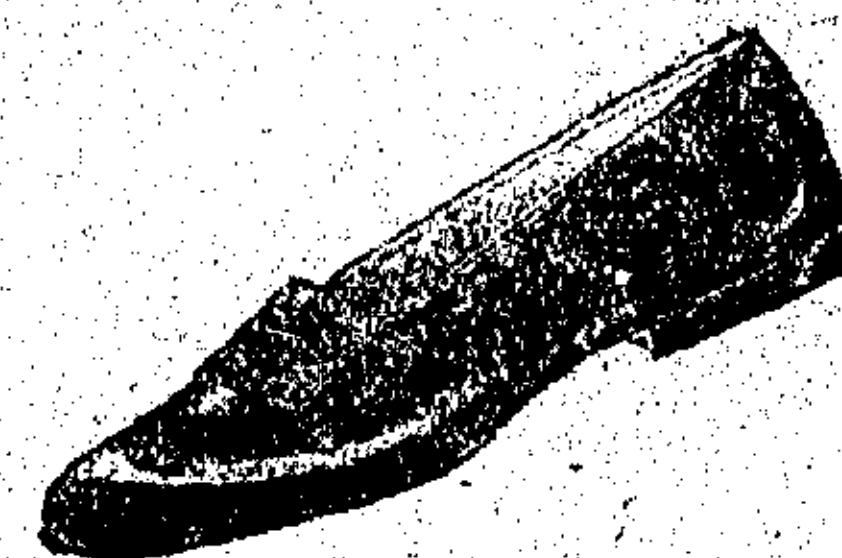
SOFT FRONTED DRESS SHIRTS.
FITTED WITH TWO STUD HOLES
AND FOURFOLD LINEN CUFFS.
IN ALL SIZES.

PRICE \$4.50 EACH.

DRESS SHOES.

SMART EVENING PUMPS
AND LACE SHOES.
GOOD MEDIUM TOE.
PERFECT FITTING.

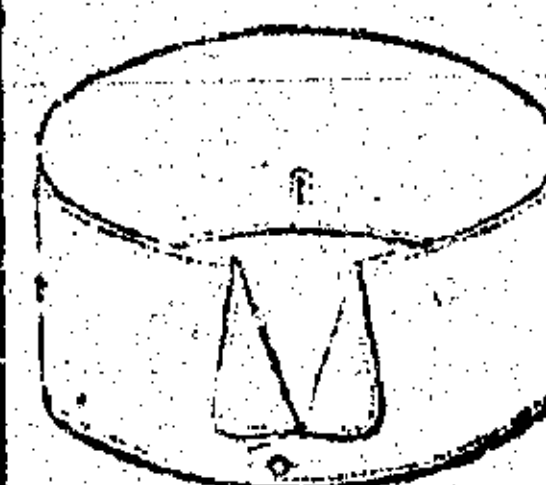
PRICE \$9.50 PAIR.



"THE VARSITY."

A STYLISH COLLAR FOR EVENING WEAR
IN ALL DEPTHS AND SIZES.
WEAR GUARANTEED.

PRICE \$4.50 DOZEN.



SILK MUFFLERS ... FROM \$4.00 EACH.
EVENING GLOVES ... \$2.00 PAIR.
SILK HANDKERCHIEFS ... \$1.75 EACH.
DRESS TIES AND BOWS ... \$1.00 DOZEN.
EVENING SOCKS ... \$1.00 PAIR.
DRESS WAISTCOATS ... \$5.00 EACH.

ISHERWOOD CIGARETTES.

HAND-MADE IN CAIRO.

No. 3, Large Size

"First Quality."

Sold in tins of

100 at \$4.50

per 100 Duty

Paid.

The most

popular

Egyptian.



Finest and

Choicest

Egyptian

Cigarette.

Stands foremost

in the opinion

of all

Connoisseurs.

Obtainable at:

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

GRECO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A. S. WATSON & Co.

(1904-1)

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

NEW

WOOLLEN FABRICS

IN

THE MOST UP-TO-DATE

MATERIALS

AND

FASHIONABLE COLOURS.

NOW BEING DISPLAYED.

1077

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

"KISMET"
IN AID OF THE STAR AND GARTER
BUILDING FUND.

HOLDERS of Vouchers entitling them to book in advance are reminded that these should be exchanged at MOUTRIE'S for Tickets on SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 1st or 2nd December, from 9 A.M. After commencement of the General Booking on MONDAY, 4th December, seats cannot be guaranteed to holders of advance vouchers, but the same can be used for Ordinary Booking at their face value.

[1421]

NOTICE

"GLEN" LINE (McGREGOR GOW & CO.), LTD.

CERTAIN Cargo ex M.S. "GLEN-ARTNEY" having arrived here per S.S. "EUSANG" from Hongkong and Kowloon will attend at THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY'S GODOWNS, Kowloon, on THURSDAY, 30th November, at 2.30 p.m. to survey all damaged packages. Consignees of Cargo arrived are requested to have representatives present.

Agents,
"GLEN" LINE (McGREGOR GOW & CO.), LTD.
Hongkong, 27th November, 1916. [1421]

LOST

BY Mrs. DODWELL, 108, The Peak, between Low Level Peak Tram Station and ss. "Empress of Asia" via Star Ferry. DIAMOND SOLITAIRE EAR BROOCH. [1422]

A. BUNE.
IN LIQUIDATION.

CREDITORS are requested to send in their Claims to the Underigned on or before THURSDAY, the 30th November, 1916. Dated the 14th November, 1916.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
No. 16, Queen's Road Central,
Liquidators. [1378]

THE MEDICAL HALL.

C. WITZKE & CO.

CREDITORS are requested to send in their Claims to the Underigned on or before THURSDAY, the 30th November, 1916. Dated the 18th November, 1916.

BENJAMIN & POTTS,
Liquidators. [1394]

NOTICE

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE for Four Shares, No. 3359/3362 of the Original Denomination of \$500.00 per Share, in this Company, standing in the name of NICHOLAS ALEXIS IVANOFF (since deceased), of Hankow, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate for the equivalent thereof in the present denomination will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1916. [1391]

BRITISH MUNICIPAL COUNCILS,
TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

THE COUNCILS are prepared to receive applications from British Subjects for the post of MUNICIPAL ENGINEER. Candidates will be required to pass a medical examination as to their fitness for the position. Applications should state age, qualifications, salary required, etc., and should be forwarded, together with copies of testimonials and particulars of previous employment, to the Underigned on or before 31st December, 1916.

By Order,
J. R. LYNES,
Secretary.

Councils' Offices,
Tientsin, 6th November, 1916. [1394]

SECOND 3½% RUSSIAN INTERNAL
SHORT TERM LOAN OF 1916
for Rbls. 3,000,000,000.

THE Subscription to the above LOAN will be Opened from 14th November to 26th December, 1916.

The price of issue is 95 per cent.
The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax and other taxation.

The Loan is redeemable at par on 14th October, 1920, without option for the Russian Government to convert it at an earlier date. Coupons are payable half-yearly on the 14th April and 14th October.

As interest on the above Loan runs from 14th October, the interest accrued on date of subscription must be taken into consideration and is to be added to the price of issue.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank in Hongkong is ready to accept applications for the above-named Loan.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Payment may also be made in Roubles. Applications will be made to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission.

40 per cent. only of the cost of the Bonds may be paid on application, the balance to be paid on receipt of the Bonds.

The Bank is also ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the scrips.

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.
[1369]

WANTED.

ENGINEER, Br. abtainer, for Harbour or Shop. Apply in own writing with copy ref., stating age and salary required to—
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.,
Kowloon. [1348]

INTIMATIONS.

EXHIBITION AND SALE
OF
OIL PAINTINGS

Executed by E. BELSITO, Esq.,
IN AID OF
WAR CHARITIES,
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
LADY MAY,
AT THE
CITY HALL,
From 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. [1415]

DEC. 2-10, 1916.

National

Mission

Repentance

Hope

MISSIONER: BISHOP NORRIS.

[1388]

"KISMET"

A.D.C. Production
on behalf of the
"STAR AND GARTER FUND"
for Soldiers and Sailors totally
disabled in the War.

GALA NIGHT—FRIDAY, DEC. 15TH.
SECOND NIGHT—SATURDAY, " 16TH.
THIRD NIGHT—MONDAY, " 18TH.
M A T I N E E—WEDD'AY, " 20TH.

PRICES:

Gala Night—Centre Dress Circle Seats \$10
and all remaining Seats \$5.

The Seats for the following nights are:—

Dress Circle ... \$4.

Stalls ... 3.

Pit ... 1.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price.

[1334]



NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine, not exceeding \$50.

[77]

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAINERA
(INCORPORATED IN JAPAN)
COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE,
KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOYANI, HONO,
NANAZUKA, SANO, KANADA,
SHINNEW, KAMIMADARA, BIBAI
AND OYUBARI COALFIELDS.
AGENT FOR SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE—
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI, MOI,
KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, OTABE,
MURORAN, HAKODATE, KOBE,
OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA,
NAGOYA, TSUBUGA, VLADIVOSTOK,
HANKOW, PEKING, LONDON, NEW
YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG,
HAIKONG AND CANTON.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI"
Cables:—AL, A.B.C. 5th Ed. Western Union
and Bentley.

Agents:—
CHINKIANG—Messrs. GRADING & Co.
MANILA—Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.
SINGAPORE—Messrs. ROBERTSON & Co., Ltd.
GLASGOW—Messrs. A. E. BROWN
McFARLANE & Co., Ltd.

For Particulars, apply to—
K. KATO, Manager,
No. 2, Fadder Street Hongkong. [1416]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 1, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY Co., LTD.
[1394]

TO LET.

NO. 42, ELGIN STREET.
Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
[1325]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED, 3, Stewart Terrace.
Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes' Buildings.
[1319]

TO LET.

A HOUSE, at Observatory Villas, Kowloon.
With Tennis Court.
Apply—
ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.,
14, Des Voeux Road Central.
[1315]

TO LET.

From 1st November next.
FLATS in "EWO MESS," No. 8, THE
PEAK.
Apply, Property Office,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
[1085]

TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and
airy Offices overlooking Statue Square.
Moderate rent.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
"H."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1340]

TO LET.

From 1st May.
OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Build-
ings.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
[1318]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road
Central, at present in the occupation of
The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
[1323]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.
HOUSES in King's and York Buildings.
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton
Terraces.
No. 21, WONG NEI CHONG ROAD.
HOUSES on Shamene, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY Co., LTD.
[132]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with
wharf area 58,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal
Storage or erection of Godowns.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings.
[1371]

FOR SALE.

SAILING Yacht "LIZA," 1400 sq. ft. Hull
class, has won numerous races and is in
perfect condition.
For particulars, etc., apply to—
Box No. 28.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1410]

FOR SALE.

ONE 104 B.H.P. HORNSEY ACKROYD
OIL ENGINE, complete with and
coupled direct to one 8 K.W. Continuous
Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 5000 volts
with shunt regulator.

Also ONE SWITCHBOARD for
ACCUMULATORS, DYNAMO, &c., complete
with instruments for 100 Amps.
For further particulars apply to—
LINSTED & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings.
[134]

JUST RECEIVED.

FRESH Supply of FLOWER AND
VEGETABLE SEEDS.

GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET.
[1322]

ON SALE

HONGKONG HANWARD REPORTS
OF THE MEETINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Session, 1915.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE \$5

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

INTIMATION

SIR ROBERT BURNETT'S

GIN

OLD TOM

AND

DRY

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 816.

lanimity if she had been free to follow her own inclinations? She has been balked by King CONSTANTINE, who has abused the royal prerogative in order to keep M. VENIZELOS, the representative of the people, out of office. When at the head of a great majority in September, 1915, M. VENIZELOS urged upon the King the necessity of fulfilling Greek Treaty obligations to Serbia. His Majesty replied that, while he was prepared to leave the conduct of internal affairs to the Government, in international relations he considered himself "alone responsible before God for their direction." This, of course, was nothing less than an affirmation of the "divine right" of Kings, which is singularly out of place coming from a monarch whose father owed his elevation to the throne to popular election. M. VENIZELOS pointed this out very plainly to King CONSTANTINE, but in vain. The Chamber was dissolved and reconstituted more to the liking of the King, owing to the abstinence of M. VENIZELOS' adherents from the elections which were held in December, 1915. Since then the Government has been changed several times, but it has always reflected the opinions of the King. Of course, King CONSTANTINE would never have ventured to trample upon the Constitution in this manner unless he had been assured of the support of the military party. Towards the people he adopted a hypocritical attitude by masking his pro-German sympathies under a profession of concern for the welfare of Greece! There is no doubt that he would not have hesitated to strike the Allies in the back if he could have done so with safety, but, as he was unable to place himself under the protection of his brother-in-law, the KAISER, he was obliged to be content with adopting an attitude of passive resistance towards the Allies, whose feeling of distrust probably explains why the force assembled at Salonika under General SARRAIL delayed so long before starting the advance into the Balkans. Had it been able to repose greater faith in Greek assurances of neutrality it might now have been in a position to render very effective aid to Roumania. Many people, impatient of the Greek Government's duplicity, have inveighed against the persuasive methods employed by the Allies and have contrasted them with the more vigorous policy which, in similar circumstances, Germany would have pursued. They forget, however, that, unlike the Germans, the Allies are pledged to respect the rights of small States, and that England, France and Russia guarantee the independence of Greece. As it is, we may be sure that our enemies will not hesitate to call the world to witness our hypocrisy in protesting against the outrages in Belgium and Serbia and using our strength to coerce Greece. No intelligent neutral, however, who gives the matter a moment's consideration will be deceived. The Allies went to Salonika last year at the invitation of the Greek Government to discharge duties which the Government had neglected, and all that they have done, since, is to guard themselves against treachery, of which there have been many indications. Recently the Greek fleet was taken over by the Allies because it was known that officers with *Entente* sympathies had been replaced by others with different views; the Greek railways were placed under the supervision of officers appointed by the Allies because of the concentration of troops, guns, stores, and materials in Thessaly, in the rear of the Allied armies, operating on the Macedonian front; the police were placed under the control of the Allies and reinforced in order to prevent the recurrence of hostile demonstrations by Royalists; and enemy Ministers were expelled because they were guilty of espionage and had virtually declared war against the pro-ally section of Greece by threatening that vessels conveying Nationalist Volunteers to Salonika would be torpedoed, as in the case of the *Angeliki*. We have no desire to force Greece to espouse our cause, but we have no intention of allowing her King and his satellites to betray us. Only a month ago, Lord ROBERT CURZON, stated in the House of Commons that the British Government believed that "a benevolent neutrality was the proper attitude for Greece." Since then, however, the Provisional Government, which has been established in Salonika under M. VENIZELOS, has declared war both on Bulgaria and Germany.

Mails for Europe and Siberia close to-day at 10.30 a.m. and at 3 p.m.

To-day being St. Andrew's Day, heather will be sold in the streets of Hongkong and Kowloon, the proceeds to be given to Scottish war funds. There will be the usual concert in the evening.

At a meeting of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute held on 18th inst., Mr. Dudley V. Steavenson (Hongkong), and Mr. Robert C. Dickson (Sumatra), were elected non-resident Fellows of the Institute.

A Chinese female has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from a broken arm and other injuries, sustained by being knocked down by the 1.15 p.m. down train at Kowloon. The woman came from Sheung Shui.

A selection from the Incidental Music specially written by Mr. Norman Peterkin for the A.D.C. production of "Kismet" will be included in the programme of music to be played by the 74th Punjabi Band at the Cricket Club Ground to-day.

The fact that a Chinese woman accidentally dropped a match among some bags on the ground floor at 127, Third Street, resulted, in the premises being gutted, and damage to the extent of some \$200 being done to clothing and other goods in the house. The place was not insured.

To-day being Thanksgiving Day, the American citizens, both ladies and gentlemen, of the Colony will assemble for tiffin at the Hongkong Hotel. The tiffin is being held under the auspices of the American Tiffin Club, and the Consul-General for America in Hongkong, Mr. E. Anderson, will preside.

St. Andrew's Day is being kept as a day of continuous prayer in the Cathedral from 7.45 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., on behalf of missions to non-Christians and also on behalf of the National Mission of Repentance and Hope. There will be Celebrations of the Holy Communion at 7.45 a.m. and 11 a.m., and a short service at 10.15 a.m. and evensong at 5 p.m.

Sir Henry Benbow, late Chief Inspector of Machinery in the Navy, died at Eastbourne on October 20th. He entered the Navy as an assistant engineer in September, 1861, and in November, 1896, came to Hongkong in charge of the engineering establishment at the Naval Dockyard. At the end of 1898 he was promoted to chief inspector of machinery, corresponding to engineer rear-admiral. He received the D.S.O. in 1931, and in 1902 was awarded the K.C.B.

The attention of advance ticket-holders for "Kismet" is drawn to the advertisement appearing in this issue reminding them that vouchers must be exchanged on Friday or Saturday, the 1st and 2nd December. Members of the cast are reminded that in future all rehearsals will be strictly private. Under no consideration will friends or relations be allowed admission on the Dress Rehearsal nights, but each acting member will have the privilege of booking two stall or dress-circle seats at half-price for any performances except the first one. Vouchers will be distributed at next Saturday's rehearsal.

Dr. Wu Lien Teh, of the North Manchurian Liqueur Prevention Service, on whom the University of Hongkong is about to confer the honorary degree of LL.D., writes to Mr. Tse Tsan Tai from Harbin informing him that he will probably arrive in Hongkong some time on or before December 12th. He hopes to pay a lightning visit to Penang by leaving Hongkong on December 15th, if he can find a steamer, and then return to Canton in time for the Conference of the National Medical Association, of which he is President this year. Both the Missionary and Medical Associations are holding their Conferences in Canton from January 18th to 24th. Next year Dr. Wu Lien Teh will probably transfer his headquarters to Peking, where the new Central Hospital will occupy most of his time.

Mr. Thomas Worthington, who has just retired from the post of Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade under the age limit, was formerly in the Philippines having been for some years in Messrs. Smith, Bell and Co. He has always had a special interest in all matters commercial relating to the Far East.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 30th NOVEMBER, 1916.

A KINGDOM DIVIDED
AGAINST ITSELF.

The time-limit which Admiral FOURET has given the Greek Government for compliance with the Allies' latest demands expires to-morrow. These demands are for the cession of war material to balance that recently surrendered to the Germans and Bulgarians, and it is reported that, should the King comply, the Royalist Reservists are determined to offer armed resistance. It is to be hoped that they will do nothing so foolish, if only for their own sakes. The Allies are well able to suppress any rising, and are evidently in no mood for further trifling. Already they have wasted many valuable months in negotiations with King CONSTANTINE, whose insincerity has long been apparent. Under the plea of saving the nation from the horrors of war he has done all that lay in his power to further the ends of our enemies even at the cost of dividing the people into two hostile camps. Greece to-day presents a very sorry spectacle to the eyes of the world owing to his tergiversation. She first shirked her plain duty to Serbia in the hour of need, and then, without lifting a finger in self-defence, permitted Bulgaria to occupy her territory, kidnap her soldiers, pillage her people, and take possession of her guns and ammunition. Is it to be supposed that Greece, with her proud traditions, would have been guilty of such treachery and pusil-

THE WAR.

GERMANS ADVANCING ON BUKHAREST.

MORE AIR RAID DETAILS.

SHELLING ON BRITISH FRONT.

MUCH BALKAN ACTIVITY.

WAR OFFICE ROUMOURS: A DENIAL.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANS ADVANCING ON BUKHAREST.
ROUMANIANS FALLING BACK METHODICALLY.

LONDON, November 29th.

The fact that no battle has yet been fought between the Roumanians and the invaders is regarded as showing that the former are methodically retiring to positions nearer Bukharest, there to give battle. Bukharest has a first class fortress sixty miles in circumference, with a belt of thirty forts at an average distance of five miles from the city, along with many mobile batteries. The whole circle of fortifications is connected by railways. Since the successful defence of Verdun, greater confidence is felt in the possibility of Bukharest resisting modern siege-guns, especially as there are indications that the Russians will supply a large part of the defence.

Though the Germans have acquired a large wheat-bearing area, they have nowhere yet approached the oil-fields which are north of Bukharest.

A telegram from Petrograd says that the Germans are steadily advancing on the capital from the north, west, north-west and south-west.

GREECE APPEALS TO NEUTRALS.

ATHENS, November 29th.

Greece has appealed to neutrals regarding Admiral Fournet's demands.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE DOBRUDJA FRONT.

RENEWED FIGHTING.

LONDON, November 29th.

A Bulgarian *communiqué* indicates that there is renewed fighting on the whole Dobrudja front, and also that the Bulgarians have made further crossings over the Danube.

ROUMANIAN CONFIDENCE UNABATED.

RUSSIAN CO-OPERATION.

LONDON, November 29th.

Reuter's learns that the Roumanians have unabated confidence, despite the German advance.

They are convinced that the effects of Russian co-operation, which have been already shown in the Dobrudja, will manifest themselves north of the Danube, while the Roumanian munition supply is daily improving owing to the unstinting efforts of the Allies.

BRITISH RAID ENEMY TRENCHES.

MORE PRISONERS.

LONDON, November 29th.

A British message from Salonika states:—We bombarded successfully and raided enemy trenches north-east of Macukova. Many of the enemy were killed and a number taken prisoner.

WIDESPREAD ACTIONS.

SERBIANS ADVANCE HUNDREDS OF METRES.

LONDON, November 29th.

A Serbian official report states:—We have advanced hundreds of metres in the course of widespread actions.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, November 29th.

A German *communiqué* says:—We have captured Careadearges, the ancient capital of Wallachia, and Glurgevo, forty miles south of Bucharest.

HOSTILE ARTILLERY FIRE.

LONDON, November 29th.

A Roumanian *communiqué* merely mentions that there is hostile artillery fire, especially in the Prahova Valley.

TRANSYLVANIA AND DANUBE FRONTS.

November 29th.

A Russian *communiqué* says:—There is no change in Transylvania.

There is nothing important on the Danube front.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT SHELLED.

PROMPT AND EFFECTIVE RETALIATION.

LONDON, November 29th.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There has been considerable artillery work on our front on both sides of the Ancre.

Our retaliation was prompt and effective.

The enemy's trench-mortars were active southward of Armentieres.

Our aircraft attacked several places of military importance, causing large explosions.

ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

PARIS, November 29th.

An official *communiqué* states that there has been moderate artillery activity on the Somme at Dunaumont.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH FRONT.

CONTINUOUS ENEMY SHELLING.

LONDON, November 29th.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There has been continuous heavy enemy shelling to the north of Ypres, but our casualties have been small.

We exploded a mine to the south-east of Souchez, and consolidated the crater, where we repulsed three bomb attacks.

FRENCH FRONT.

ENEMY NIGHT ATTACK REPULSED.

LONDON, November 29th.

A Paris *communiqué* states:—A night attack on a small post to the east of Maison de Champagne was easily repulsed. There was a calm elsewhere.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LARGE SCALE MAP OF LONDON.

FIND ON ENEMY AEROPLANE.

LONDON, November 29th.

The Admiralty announces that the Com-modore at Dunkirk is informed by the French authorities that they brought down an aeroplane at 2.15 p.m. on the 28th. Two naval lieutenants, who were in possession of a large scale map of London, were aboard.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE AIR RAID.

TWO AIRSHIPS BROUGHT DOWN.

LONDON, November 29th.

An official announcement concerning last night's raid says:—Bombs were dropped in Yorkshire and Durham.

An airship was brought down in flames off the Durham coast.

Another airship dropped bombs in the north-midland counties, and was repeatedly attacked by aeroplanes and guns. She appeared damaged but apparently succeeded in effecting repairs near the Norfolk coast, after which she proceeded east at a high speed, but was attacked nine miles out at sea, at a height of 8,000 feet, by four naval aeroplanes and an armed trawler, and was brought down in flames at 6.45 in the morning.

The casualties and damage are believed to be slight.

The first aeroplane was brought down at 11.45 p.m., and the second did not reach the coast before daybreak. She was going at a slow speed, which increased after passing the gun fire of the land defences, which claim to have made a hit.

WOMAN DIES OF SHOCK.

LONDON, November 29th.

Another official message says:—In last night's air-raid the damage and casualties were very slight, although over one hundred bombs were dropped.

A woman died of shock, and five men, seven women and four children were injured.

Fifteen houses in one town were seriously damaged and twenty slightly so.

Elsewhere the damage is insignificant and not of military importance.

LONDON BOMBED AT MID-DAY.

LONDON, November 29th.

An official announcement says:—A hostile aeroplane, at a great height above the haze, dropped six bombs on London at noon.

Four people were injured, one woman seriously. The damage was slight.

LONDON, November 29th.

Later official reports of the aeroplane bombs state that nine people were injured.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SINKINGS.

AMERICAN SHIP INCIDENT.

LONDON, November 29th.

The following sinkings are reported:—*Milaid* and *Christoforos* (Greek), *Rhona*, *Ramaguth*, *Almas* and *Alert* (British), along with three Welsh trawlers.

The *Chemung*, mentioned in an earlier message, was sunk with the American flag flying at the masthead, the Captain refusing to haul it down.

WASHINGTON, November 29th.

The State Department has been informed of the loss of the *Chemung* by the Consul at Valencia. It is opined that the case is similar to that of the *William P. Frye*, and that the damages will probably be adjustable diplomatically.

EARLIER CABLES.

MINED OR TORPEDOED?

"BRITANNIC" AND "BRAEMAR CASTLE."

LONDON, November 29th.

Admiralty reports so far received do not prove whether the *Britannic* and the *Braemar Castle* were mined or torpedoed. The Vice-Admiral of the Eastern Mediterranean reports that the behaviour of the *Britannic*'s crew was exemplary. Captain Barrett was the last to leave the ship, and was ninety minutes in the water before being picked up.

GERMAN NAVAL CLAIM.

LONDON, November 29th.

The Press Bureau issues a Berlin official message claiming that German naval forces carried out a raid in proximity to the British coast, sank a British watching vessel near Lowestoft, captured the crew, searched neutral steamers, and returned without coming into contact with the enemy.

The British Admiralty announces that the armed trawler *Narcis* is missing. This is presumably the vessel mentioned.

SUBMARINE PIRACY.

MORE VESSELS SUNK.

LONDON, November 29th.

The latest sinkings reported are the steamers *City of Birmingham* (British) and *Nieborg* (Norwegian). All on board the *City of Birmingham* were saved except Dr. Barman and two Lascars.

The British steamer *Erneston*, which was erroneously reported sunk, has been towed into Gravesend.

LATER.

There have also been sunk the steamers *Chemung* (American), *Bellic* (Norwegian), and two French sailing vessels.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WAR OFFICE ROUMOURS.

A DENIAL IN THE LORDS.

LONDON, November 29th.

In the House of Lords, in the course of a reply to Sir Robert Peel, Lord Derby made a statement regarding the appointment of a civilian, Sir Eric Guides, as head of the railway, docks and canals transport in France. He said that Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Douglas Haig mutually concluded that the appointment was desirable. The Army Council had complete confidence in Sir Douglas Haig, and the Haig-Robertson combination was not to be equalled. He strongly condemned the circulators of false rumours to the effect that there was friction between the War Office and General Sir Douglas Haig.

BELGIAN POETS TERRIBLE DEATH.

PARIS, November 29th.

The Belgian poet, Emile Verhaeren, was killed while boarding a train when in motion at Rouen. He slipped and fell between the wheels, being shockingly injured.

RUSSIAN MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

PETROGRAD, November 29th.

Count Bobrinski has been relieved of his functions as Minister of Agriculture, and has been appointed Grand Master of the Court. Privy Counsellor Ritich has been appointed Minister of the Interior and Minister of Agriculture.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

LONDON, November 29th.

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have appointed a committee consisting of Mr. Stanley Leathes (Chairman), Sir Alfred Ewing, Sir Henry Miers, Professor Adams (Oxford), and Mr. H. A. Fisher, to devise a new scheme of examination for class one of the Home Civil Service, which shall, in their opinion, be best adapted for the selection of the type of officer required, and at the same time be most advantageous for the higher education of Britain. Also in framing scheme to take into account, as far as possible, the various other purposes which the present scheme has up to the present served, and to consult the India Office, the Foreign Office and the Colonial Office regarding their requirements as far as they differ from those of the Home Civil Service.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, November 29th.

The death is announced of Colonel Ernest Feten.

EARLIER CABLES.

WARMATERIAL CONVEYANCE RESTRICTED PASSENGER TRAFFIC POSSIBLE.

LONDON, November 29th.

The Board of Trade emphasises that the heavy and urgent demands for the conveyance of vast quantities of war material on the railways renders delay in other traffic inevitable. It urges that none should travel unless really necessary, and hints that, otherwise, the Government may be compelled to restrict railway travel.

THE RUBBER MARKET.

LONDON, November 29th.

In the Rubber Market 24½ to 25½ have been paid. There is a good demand and the market is firm.

INDIAN SOLDIERS.

VISIT TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, November 29th.

A number of Indian officers and non-commissioned officers were present at the sitting of the House of Commons, accompanied by Mr. Austen Chamberlain.

The men were subsequently drawn up in the Lobby and inspected by Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George.

INDIAN MILITARY HOSPITALS PROTEST AGAINST GROUNDSLESS ALLEGATIONS.

LONDON, November 27th.

In the House of Commons, in reply to Mr. Hunt, Mr. Chamberlain stated that an anonymous report on the military hospitals in India had been received from an officer, who refused to allow his name to be given. He (Mr. Chamberlain) had asked the Raj to investigate the matter, as he was informed that the officer was thoroughly reliable. The Commander-in-Chief and Lord Willingdon had investigated, and had reported that the management was altogether satisfactory. Clearly the allegations were groundless and unjust to a body of officers and men who were doing their best to make the sick as comfortable as possible.

In making their report, the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief earnestly protested against the dissemination of such charges by an anonymous authority (Cheers). Mr. Chamberlain said he considered that he was entitled to ask, before he was required to investigate further charges, that evidence of good faith should be given by the supply of full details and by the person himself coming forward to substantiate the charges (Cheers).

REFUSED TO CARRY CARGO.

MESSERS. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. AND ALLEGED ENEMY FREIGHT.

At Shanghai on November 23rd, Leonard Everett sued Swayne and Hoyt Inc., claiming \$4,500, damages alleged to have been caused by the defendant's refusal to carry freight for the plaintiff. The case for the plaintiff, as set out in the petition, was that in May of this year the plaintiff had on hand for shipment to Pacific ports 400 tons of cargo and that he applied to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents for the defendants, for space in their steamer, the *Yucatan*, for 200 or 300 tons of cargo. At the time this offer was made the defendants' agents were accepting offers for and allotting space to the public generally and had, at the time the plaintiff made his offer, sufficient space available in the ship to meet his requirements. The plaintiff claimed that in placing the steamer on the berth in Shanghai and advertising for applications for space for a voyage of the vessel to San Francisco and in accepting the same from the public generally they were acting as common carriers and were bound to accept the plaintiff's offer. The defendants through their agents, on May 3rd and on May 5th, refused the plaintiff's application upon the ground that they had not the space available on the ship, but on May 8th, after the plaintiff had called the attention of the agents to the fact that space had been allotted on applications made subsequent to his, the agent of the defendants offered the plaintiff space on the vessel provided such freight should be passed by the British Consul at Shanghai and provided that the plaintiff did not offer more freight than the space at the disposal of the agents. The plaintiff declined to agree to a conditional acceptance of his offer by the defendants' agents as far as it related to the submission of the cargo to the approval of the British Consul, and demanded that the agents should accept the freight without that condition. The defendants through their agents refused to comply with this demand.

In their answer the defendants admitted that they were acting as common carriers but denied that they were bound to accept the plaintiff's offer for reasons which were as follow:—At the times mentioned in the petition a state of war existed between Great Britain and Germany, that the defendants' agents, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., are British subjects and, as such, are prohibited and prevented by British Orders-in-Council, rules, regulations and decrees of the British Government from dealing in any way, directly or indirectly with German subjects, their agents, or German enemy goods; that the plaintiff at the times mentioned in the petition was acting as an agent for German subjects and that the cargo offered for shipment was owned by German enemy subjects of Great Britain; that the defendants' agents were prohibited and prevented by the authorities of the British Government from accepting and shipping the cargo offered by the plaintiff and the defendants denied that either they or their agents had committed any tort or breach of legal duty or obligation to the plaintiff.

These facts were admitted on both sides, and in the course of evidence the plaintiff admitted that he was on the black list because he had accepted cargo from all nationalities. The case was adjourned for legal argument as to whether, under the restrictions, the agents were relieved of liability in writing.

LATEST CABLES.

STOP PRESS.

COMPULSION AND CROWN COLONIES.

STATEMENT BY MR. BONAR LAW.

LONDON, November 29th.

In the House of Commons, Colonel Wedgwood suggested the compulsion of British whites in India, Egypt, Ceylon and the Crown Colonies.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that he was advised that there was no reason to think that the adoption of the suggestion would add an appreciable number to the army. Therefore, he was not prepared to recommend the necessary legislation.

THE ALLEGED TRIAD SOCIETY.

At the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday, Mr. F. A. Hazeland delivered his decision in the Triad Society case in which fourteen Chinese were concerned.

His Worship said he had decided that this was a Triad Society because of the insignia and flags found on the premises, besides the documents which had been produced as coming from the premises, some of which had names inscribed thereon corresponding to the names of the defendants, to which, he might add, he attached no weight. His Worship reviewed the demeanour of the witnesses in the box, and said that the first defendant was the manager of the Society and the second defendant a member. The demeanour of the rest was very excellent, and he was satisfied that they were not members. He did not regard the case as very serious. Although the house was connected with the Society, it was more used as a lodging house. The first defendant would be sent to prison for two months and the second would be fined \$25, whilst the remainder would be discharged.

HONGKONG CUEIST AT SHANGHAI.

Sergeant Pitt, of the Hongkong Police Force, and the local billiard champion, has been doing good things with the cue during a stay at Shanghai. On the 23rd inst, he met Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, a Shanghai champion, at the Country Club, in a game of 600 up. The Hongkong player ran to his points when Capt. Barrett's score stood at 429. On the following evening, Sergeant Pitt met and lost to Mr. A. P. Stokes. Shortly after the 900 mark had been passed, in a game of 900 up, when slightly behind, Pitt had the misfortune to lose the tip of his cue, and though there were several endeavours made to suit him he found nothing really to his liking and from that time on could not settle down, a modicum of hard luck assisting his general downfall. It was decidedly his off day and no criterion of the game he can play when on the top of his form.

Mr. Stokes, who won 600-417, on the other hand played an excellent game. The principal breaks were:—
 Mr. Stokes:—47, 38, 37, 36, 35, 32, 30, 28, 21, and 20.
 Sgt. Pitt:—30, 38, 32, 26, and 33.
 Other games are being arranged.—N.C. Daily News.

DEATH OF MR. A. DAVENPORT.

FORMER BRITISH CONSUL AT TIENTSIN AND PEKING.

One of the oldest surviving members of the British Consular Service in China has passed away in the person of Mr. Arthur Davenport says the *L. and C. Express*. He died at Teignmouth, Devon, on October 20th, at the ripe age of 80 years. Mr. Davenport was appointed Resident Interpreter at Hongkong in June, 1857, went on to Shanghai in April, 1858, and became a second assistant at Newchwang in May, 1859. He accompanied the expedition to North China in 1860, where he was first attached to the Reserve Force at Taku-shan, and afterwards acted as interpreter to Admiral Sir James Hope, the Naval Commander-in-Chief. For these services he received the China Medal. In the winter of 1860-61 he acted as interpreter to Lord John Hay, Senior Naval Officer of the Northern Squadron, and was afterwards sent by Admiral Hope to Newchwang to open that port, prior to the arrival of the *Albatross*. He then became first assistant at Newchwang in April, 1861, second interpreter at Shanghai January, 1863, and interpreter and Acting Consul at Chinkiang February, 1865. He received the thanks of the President of the United States for assistance rendered to his representative at Newchwang, whither he had returned during the disturbances at the port in 1860. During his leave home he was admitted a Member of Gray's Inn in November, 1866, and was called to the Bar in 1868. He was appointed interpreter at Hankow in July, 1868, and Acting Vice-Consul at Shanghai, July, 1870, being Acting Consul from October, 1871, to February, 1872, after which he was Acting Chinese Secretary at the British Legation in Peking from May, 1872 to April, 1873. The same year he was appointed Vice-Consul at Canton, but did not proceed, taking up instead the Vice-Consulship at Shanghai in September, 1873, when he proceeded with the mission sent to Yunnan to inquire into the death of Mr. Augustus Raymond Margary. He was promoted Consul at Chefoo in November, 1877, but instead filled the post of Acting Consul at Shanghai from January, 1877, to March, 1880. He was then appointed Consul at Tientsin and Peking, which post he held till his retirement on a pension in October, 1885. Since then he mainly lived in England.

TEN MONTHS IN GERMANY.

TWO MEN FOR PEACE.

THE CRUSHING OF LIEBKNECHT.

WHAT NOT TO EXPECT.

CHAPTER IX.

[BY D. THOMAS CURTIN.]

In his ninth article Mr. Curtin explains the impotence of the German Reichstag and the vanity of expecting from it any check on the German Government, which is, in effect, the will of the Kaiser backed by the Army. The Socialists were hoodwinked, like the rest of the nation, at the beginning of the war, and Dr. Liebknecht, who, with one colleague, made a protest against the Government policy and methods, was howled down in the House and prosecuted and punished for his speeches in public.

Although Bismarck gave the Germans a Constitution and a Parliament after the Franco-Prussian War as a sop for their sacrifices in that campaign, he never intended the Reichstag to be a Parliament in the sense in which the institution is understood in Great Britain.

What Bismarck gave the Germans was a debating society and a safety-valve. They needed a place to air their theories and ventilate their grievances. But the Chancellor of Iron was very careful, in drawing up the plans for the "debating society," to see that it conferred no more real power on the nation's "representatives" than is enjoyed by the stump-speakers near Marble Arch in London on Sundays.

Many people in England and the United States of America, I find, do not at all understand the meaningless-ness of German Parliamentary proceedings. When the Reichstag and "stormy sittings" of the Reichstag and "bitter criticism" of the Chancellor, they judge such things as they judge similar events in the House of Commons or our House of Representatives. Nothing could be more inaccurate. Governments do not fall in Germany in consequence of adverse Reichstag votes, as they do with you. They are not the people's Governments, but merely the Kaiser's creatures. They rise and fall by his grace alone.

Even this state of affairs needs to be qualified and explained to the citizens of free countries. The Government is not a Cabinet or a Ministry like yours, with 23 Ministers.

The German Government is a one-man affair. It consists of the Imperial Chancellor. He, and nobody else, is the "Government," subject only to the All-Highest will of the Emperor, whose bidding the Chancellor is required to do, and, in the case of a weak statesman like Bethmann Hollweg, does most obediently.

The Chancellor, in the name of the "Government," brings in Bills to be passed by the Reichstag. If the Reichstag does not like a Bill, which sometimes happens, it refuses to give it a majority. But the "Government" does not fail. It can, simply, as it has done on numerous occasions, dissolve the Reichstag, order a General Election, and keep on doing so indefinitely, until it gets exactly the kind of "Parliament" it wants.

THE REICHSTAG GAGGED.

As I have said, the Reichstag was invented to be, and has always served the purpose hitherto of, a forum in which discontented Germany could blow off steam, but achieve little in the way of remedy or reform. But during the war the Reichstag has even ceased to be a place where free speech is tolerated. It has been gagged as effectually as the German Press. I was an eye-witness of one of the most drastic muzzling episodes which has occurred in the Reichstag during the war—or probably in the history of any modern Parliament—the suppression of Dr. Karl Liebknecht, member for Potsdam, during the debate on military affairs on January 17th of this year. That event will be of historic importance in establishing how public opinion in Germany during the war has been ruthlessly trampled under foot. I hope Englishmen also will realize, after reading my narrative of it, how utterly unreliable are the reports in the German Press of Reichstag proceedings.

The Reichstag has practically nothing to do with the conduct of the war.

Up, practically, to the beginning of this year the sporadic Social Democratic opposition to the war, mainly by Dr. Liebknecht, was ignored by the Government. The war-machine was running so smoothly, and, from the German standpoint, so victoriously, that the Government thought it could safely let Liebknecht rant to his heart's content.

Dr. Liebknecht had long been a thorn in the War Party's side. He inherited an animosity to Prussian militarism from his late father, Dr. Wilhelm Liebknecht, who with August Bebel founded the modern German Social Democratic Party. Four or five years before the war Liebknecht, a lawyer by profession, campaigned so fiercely against militarism that he was sentenced to 18 months' fortress-imprisonment for "sedition."

He served his sentence, and soon afterwards his political friends nominated him for the Reichstag for the Royal Division of Potsdam, of all places in the world, knowing that such a candidature would be as ironical a blow as could be dealt to the war aristocrats. He was elected by a big majority in 1912, the votes of the large working-class population of the division, including Spandau (the Prussian Woolwich) being more than enough to offset the military vote which the Kaiser's henchmen mobilized against him. Some time afterwards Liebknecht was also elected to represent a Berlin Labour constituency in the Prussian Diet, the Legislature which deals with affairs in the Kingdom of Prussia, as distinct from the Reichstag (the Imperial Diet), which concerns itself with Empire matters only.

SOCIALISTS BEFOOLED.

Dr. Liebknecht is 44 years old. Of medium build, he wears a shock of long, curly, upstanding hair, which rather accentuates his "agitator" type of countenance, and is a skilful and eloquent debater. A university graduate and well-read thinker and student, he turned out to be the one consistent Social Democratic politician in Germany on the question of the war. Englishmen will remember that when the war began the Socialist Party was effectually and willingly tied to the Government's chariot—including, nominally, even Liebknecht. A few hours before making his notorious "Necessity-knows-no-law" speech in the Reichstag on August 4th, 1914, Bethmann Hollweg conferred with all the Parliamentary parties, and convinced them (including the Socialists) that Germany had been cruelly dragged into a war of defence. Later in the day, following other party leaders, Herr Haase, spokesman for the Socialists, got up in the House, voiced a few harmless platitudes about Socialist opposition to war on principle, and then pledged the party's ill votes solidly to the War Credits for which the Government was asking. When the Chancellor afterwards made his celebrated speech it was cheered to the echo by the entire House, including the Socialists. I do not know whether Liebknecht was present, though he is almost certain to have been, but if so he made no noteworthy protest. How completely the Government befuddled the Socialists about the war was proved a few days later when Dr. Frank, one of the Social Democracy's most shining lights and the man who was in line to be Bebel's successor, volunteered for military service. He was one of the first to fall fighting in September, somewhere in the West.

The Government might have known that Liebknecht was a hard man to keep quiet if he ever decided to speak out. Fresh in the Government's mind was his bold exposure of the Krupp bribery scandals at the War Office (in 1913) and his disclosures about how the German munition trust for years systematically stirred up war fever abroad, in order to convince the German people of the necessity of speeding up their own armaments of land and sea. As soon as Liebknecht's Reichstag and Prussian Diet speeches began to show that he was tired of the muzzle, the Government called him up for military service. They stuck him into the uniform of an *Armierungssoldat* (Army Service Corps soldier). This meant that his public speeches in connection with the war had to be confined to the two Parliaments in which he held seats. Anything of an opposition character which he said or did outside would be "treason" or "sedition."

Liebknecht was put to work on A.S.C. jobs behind the fronts alternately in the East and West, I believe, but was given leaves of absence to attend to his Parliamentary duties from time to time. On these occasions he would appear in the Reichstag in the dull field-grey of an ordinary private—the only member so clad in a House of 397 Deputies among whom are dozens of officers in uniform up to the rank of general.

IN THE DEBATING CHAMBER.

I was particularly fortunate to be able to secure a card of admission on January 17th, the day set for discussion of military matters. I went to my place early—a few minutes past the noon hour, as the Reichstag usually convenes at 1 p.m. The floor was still quite empty, though the galleries were filled with people anxious, like myself, to see the show from start to finish. I had time to survey the ginger-bread interior of the chamber. I am familiar with both the House of Representatives in Washington and your own House of Commons. What struck me first of all, therefore, was that the American and British Chambers are "immensely more imposing and dignified than the shabby of the German Debating Society. The Reichstag's decorative scheme is panelled oak and gilt-paint. The members' seating space spreads fanlike round the floor, with individual seats and desks exactly like those used by schoolboys, which is not an inappropriate simile. On the extreme right are the places of the Conservative-Junker-landowners-party; to their left sit, in succession, the Roman Catholic Clericals (who occupy the exact centre of the floor and are thus known as the *Zentrum*, or Centre Party). The "Centre" includes many priests, mostly Rhinelanders and Bavarians. Then come the National Liberals, the violently anti-British and anti-American Party, the Progressive People's Party, and the Social Democrats. The latter are on the "extreme left." That is why they are often so described in reports of Reichstag proceedings abroad. The Socialists comprise 111 out of 397 members of the House, so their segment of the fan is the largest of all. Next in size is the Centre Party, with 85 or 90 seats, the Conservatives, National Liberals, and Progressives accounting for the rest of the floor in more or less equal proportions.

The outstanding aspect of the Reichstag is the tribune for speakers, which faces the floor and elevated above it some five or six feet. It is flanked on the right by the Government "table," consisting of individual seats and desks for Ministers. In the centre of the tribune the presiding officer, who is "President," not Speaker, of the House, sits. On his left is a row of seats and desks, like the opposite Government "table," for the members of the Federal Council. The Federal Council, I may remind my readers, consists of the delegates of the various States of Germany. They are not elected by the people, but are appointed by the rulers of the several States. They constitute practically an Imperial Upper Chamber, and are the real legislative body of the Empire. Bills require the Federal Council's approval before submission to the Reichstag.

On so-called "big days" in the Reichstag a host of small fry from the

Departments collect behind the Government and this dominant Federal Council. The Chancellor, whose place is at the corner of the Government "table," nearest the President, is always shepherded by his political aide-de-camp, Dr. Wahnshäufel, while well-known Foreign Office henchmen like the notorious Dr. Hammermann, head of the Press Bureau, and his cringing satellites, Estermann and Heilbronn, also hover in the vicinity. There is always a group of uniformed Army and Navy officers on the tribune, too, and to-day, of course, as the Army discussions were on the agenda, there was an unusually brave array of gold braid and brass buttons. Herr von Oldenburg, a prominent Junker M.P., once said he were the Kaiser he would send a Prussian Lieutenant and 10 men to close up the Reichstag.

Liebknecht arrived early, a slight and unimpressive figure in somewhat worn field-grey, the German khaki. The "debate" having begun, I noticed how he listened eagerly to every word spoken, jotting down notes incessantly for the evident purpose of replying to the grandiloquent utterances about our "glorious army of Kultur-bearers" which were falling from the lips of "patriotic" party orators. Liebknecht had earned the displeasure of the House a few days before by asking some embarrassing questions about Turkish massacres in Armenia. He was jeered and laughed at hilariously when he went on to say that a "Black Chamber" was spying on his every movement, shadowing other members of the Reichstag, even eavesdropping on their telephone conversations and opening their private correspondence.

While a Socialist comrade, Herr Davidsohn, was speaking from the desk in the centre of the tribune, at which all members sit stand when addressing the House, I saw Liebknecht walking up the aisle leading from the Socialist seats to the President's chair as unobtrusively as possible. He was walking furtively and he cut the figure of a hunted animal, which is conscious that it is surrounded by other animals anxious to pounce upon it and devour it if it dares to show itself in the open.

Liebknecht had now reached the President's side. The President, a long-whiskered septuagenarian, is popularly known as "Papa" Kaempf. I see Liebknecht whispering quietly in Kaempf's ear. He is asking for permission to speak, probably as soon as comrade Davidsohn has finished making his innocuous suggestions of minor reforms to relieve discomforts in the trenches. Kaempf is shaking his head negatively. As the official executor of the House's wishes, the old man understands perfectly well that Liebknecht must under no circumstances have a hearing. Davidsohn has now stopped talking. Liebknecht has meantime reached the bottom step of the stairway of five or six steps leading from the tribune to the level of the floor. He can be plainly seen from all sections of the House. I hear him start to say that he has a double right to be heard on the Army Bill, not only as a member of the House, but as a soldier. He gets no further. The Chamber is already filled with shouts and jeers. "Maul haltet!" (shut your mouth!) bursts forth from a dozen places in the Conservative and National Liberal and Centre benches. "Kaus mit ihm!" (throw him out) is another angry taunt which I can distinguish in the bedlam. Liebknecht has been howled down many times before under similar circumstances. He is not terrified to-day, though his face is pale with excitement and anger. He stands his ground. His right arm is extended, a finger levelled accusingly at the Right and Centre from which imprecations, unceasingly, are being snarled at him. But he cannot make himself heard amid the uproar.

A Socialist colleague intervenes, Ledebour, a thin, grey-haired actor-like person, of asseptic mien and resonant voice. "Checking free speech is an evil custom of this House," declares Ledebour. "Papa" Kaempf clangs his big hand-bell. He rules out "such improper expressions as 'evil custom' in this high House." Ledebour is the Reichstag's master of repartee. He rejoins smilingly:—"Very well, not an 'evil custom,' but not altogether a pleasant custom." Now the House is howling Ledebour down. He, too, has weathered such storms before. He waits, impressively and undismayed, for a lull in the cyclone. It comes. "Wait, wait!" he thunders. "My friend Liebknecht and I, and others like us, have a great following. You grievously underestimate that following. Some day you will realize that. Wait—" Ledebour, like Liebknecht, can no longer proceed. The House is now boiling, an indistinguishable and most undignified pandemonium. I can detect that there is considerable ironical laughter mixed with its indignation. Members are not taking Ledebour's threat seriously.

Liebknecht has temporarily returned to his seat under cover of the tornado provoked by Ledebour's intervention, but now I see him stealthily crawling, dodging, almost panther-like, back to the steps of the tribune. He is bent upon renewing the attempt to raise his voice above the hostile din. The sight of him unchains the House's fury afresh. The racket is increased by the mad ding-donging of "Papa" Kaempf trying hopelessly to restore a semblance of quiet. It is useless. The House will not subside until Liebknecht is driven from the speakers' tribune. He is not to have even the chance of the lull which enabled Ledebour to say a pertinent thing or two. A score of embittered deputies advance toward the tribune, red-faced and gesticulating in the German way when excitement is the dominant passion. Their fists are clenched. I say to myself that Liebknecht will this time be beaten down, if he is not content to be shouted down. He makes an unforgettable figure, alone there, assailed, barked, and snarled at from every side, a private in the German Army bidding defiance to a hundred men, also in uniform, but superior officers. Mero *Kanonenfutter* (cannon fodder) defying the majestic authority of his belated and equalized overlords! An unprecedented episode, as well as an unforgettable one.

Liebknecht insists upon tempting fate once more. He is going to try to out-shout the crazy chorus howling at him. He succeeds, but only for an instant and to the extent of one biting phrase:—"Such treatment," I can hear him shrieking, "is unworthy (shameless) and unheard of (unheard of)! It could take place in no other legislative body in the world!"

With that the one German Social Democrat of conviction, courage, and consistency retires, baffled, and discomfited. Potsdam's representative in the Reichstag is at last effectually muzzled, but in the muzzling I have seen the German Government at work on a task almost as prodigious as the one it now faces on the Somme—the task of keeping the German people deaf, dumb, and blind.

Of what has meantime happened to Liebknecht the main facts are known. He was arrested on May 1st for alleged incitement to public disorder during a state of war, tried, convicted, and sentenced to penal servitude. A couple of months previously (on March 18th) he had delivered another bitter attack on the War Government in the Prussian Diet. He accused the German educational authorities of systematically teaching hate to school children and of distorting even contemporary history so as to poison their minds to the glorification of Prussian militarism. He said it was not the business of the schools to turn children into machines for the Moloch of militarism.

"Let us teach history correctly," declared Liebknecht, "and tell the children that the crime of Sarajevo was looked upon by wide circles in Austria-Hungary and Germany as a gift from Heaven. Let us."

He got no farther, for the cyclone broke. He had dared to do what no other man in Germany had done. He had publicly accused his Government of making the war. From that moment his doom was certain.

This narrative should be instructive to those Britishers and Americans who think it possible that German Socialists may one day have the power to end the war. There are two effective replies to this curious Anglo-Saxon misunderstanding of Germany. The first is that Liebknecht had not, and has not, the support of his own party; the second, that were that party twice as numerous as it is its votes would be worthless in view of the power wielded by the Kaiser's tool, von Bethmann Hollweg, backed up by the Federal Council.

It is difficult to drive this fact into the heads of English and American people, who are both prone to judge German institutions by their own.

That the Battle of the Somme and may have unforeseen effects in Germany I sincerely believe, but we may as well look the Parliamentary situation squarely in the face before jumping to hasty conclusions.

For, remember always that behind the dominant Imperial Chancellor, von Bethmann Hollweg, stands the All-

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42-17

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[52]

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[38]

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AIRMEN STRANDED IN THE DESERT.

OFFICER'S SELF-SACRIFICE.

The death of Second-Lieutenant Stewart Gordon Ridley, Royal Flying Corps, in the Libyan Desert at the age of 19 was announced in *The Times* of June 29th. The circumstances in which he laid down his life are now known, and in the opinion of his squadron commander and of the captain of the Imperial Camel Corps, who had charge of the search for him and for J. A. Garside, a mechanic who was with him, they show that Mr. Ridley shot himself, and that this act was one of self-sacrifice prompted by the hope of saving his subordinate.

Mr. Ridley, who had landed in Egypt at the beginning of June, was sent out on June 14th from an oasis in the desert as escort to another pilot, who took with him the mechanic. They were to fly to an advanced landing ground, to which supplies had been sent, and were to do reconnaissance work on the following morning. They failed to find the appointed station, and, as darkness was approaching, landed without being certain of their position. Next morning the engine of Mr. Ridley's aeroplane would not start, and a slight fault was found in it. The other pilot decided to go back alone to the base, leaving with the others all the food and water which they had. It was arranged that he should return on the following day and take Mr. Ridley and the mechanic separately to the landing ground. When he arrived again at the place at which he had parted from them he found that they had gone, leaving some odds and ends, but no message. Search was made, and it was ascertained that they had flown with their aeroplane for 2 miles, landed, and flown on again after having patched up the machine.

Nothing more was discovered until June 20th, when the aeroplane and the bodies of the two men were found by a search party.

In a rough diary kept by Garside it was recorded that an unsuccessful attempt to start the engine of the aeroplane had been made in the morning of Sunday, June 18th, and that later in the day, on Mr. Ridley's suggestion, they had walked to some hills and returned exhausted. "Hardly any water—about a spoonful. Mr. Ridley shot himself at 10.30 whilst my back was turned," wrote Garside, and the entry continued: "No water all day; don't know how to go on; feeling very weak; wish someone would come; cannot last much longer."

On Monday, the 19th, Garside had written a few more lines, concluding: "Could last days if I had water." It was in the afternoon of the next day that the bodies were found.

GERMAN NAME EFFACED IN PERSIAN GULF.

KOWEIT IN PROSPERITY.

[FROM EDMUND CANDLE.]

The Arabian Continent has felt the shock of war from the Euphrates to Yemen and the Hedjaz; whole districts of Persia have been in a state of anarchy for the last 20 months; but there is nothing in Koweit to show that strife has penetrated to the Persian Gulf. Peace reigns in the ports; life and property are secure; freights are high; the seafaring Arab has never been so prosperous; even the pearl industry has recovered.

At first there was a certain amount of uneasiness in the Gulf. The pearl trade collapsed, as no one would buy, and the interruption of the mail service, due to the movements of troops, was associated in the Arab mind with the activities of the *Emden*. German intrigue insinuated tales of naval reverses. It was whispered that England was no longer mistress of the seas. Then Turkey came in, and it became known that we had sent troops to Basra. At Bandar Abbas, between mails, the extermination of the British force was reported, and each report was credited until disposed of by the arrival of the next ship. But our rapid occupation of Basra could not be concealed. The craft from every small port which make their way up the Shatt-el-Arab in the autumn for their date cargo, the staple diet of the Gulf, brought back their own tale: "A British steamer fired shots; at the first shot 300 fell; at the second shot 400; and then the two Valis and every one fled."

The Gulf folk believe what they see. Every trace of the German has been eliminated from the coast—German names, German ships, German people. When the Germans intruded to have Englishmen murdered in their beds, it became necessary to remove them. In the interior of Persia, when they were sending out the Mujahidin to preach the Holy War from Meshed to Kermanshah the steadiness of opinion in the Gulf reacted on the campaign inland. The Bakhtiari Khans were incited to seize the oilfields. "Why be content with shares?" they were asked. "Come in with us and the whole of this wealth is yours." The tribesmen argued that the oilfields would be no use to them without the company and the engineers. "We will work for you," the temper suggested. But the Khans were politely diffident; one old diplomatist pointed out to the Germans that they had no ships, and that without a fleet the oil would be valueless, as it could not be sold. It is known throughout the Gulf that we have swept the Germans off the sea; the disappearance of their flag is a phenomenon which even the political missionaries cannot explain away.

Several lines of the important Belgian steam-tramway system, the centre of which is at Aerschot, have been closed. Locomotives and rails have been sent to Germany in spite of the protests of the management of the tramways.

ARCHANGEL IN WAR TIME.

A RUSSIAN "KLONDIKE."

THE SHIPS AND THE WORKERS.

[BY STEPHEN GRAHAM.]

When I last visited Archangel six years ago it was a dreamy, lifeless, melancholy port. One felt that, like its sister city Kholmogors, it had once been great, but its greatness had finally set. You could feel the melancholy of Russia there, the sadness of material failure so characteristic of the Russian soul. But to-day! To-day the vision has fled, the tempo has changed. All the ships of the world find anchorage in her streets that the war has brought about. A year before the war 50 vessels entered Archangel port. During the last 12 months many ships have entered. Great liners and transports and weather-beaten tramps and three-deck river boats stand in majestic pride. Their smoke and steam make a dome over the city of Archangel when you approach it from the north.

There are Norwegians and Yankees, with their colours flamboyantly painted on their bows to warn the submarine off; Russians and French, with their tricolors streaming; but most of all English ships, with their proud rain-washed Union Jacks lolling in the wind. After I returned from Ekaterina I was taken through the whole harbour in a little, arrow-like steam launch—from the Thames! How often it had shot under the arches of our little bridges, and now it was, puffing and panting on the vast brown Dvina, bedwarfed by huge ships, driven short of steam and getting belcalmed far from either shore.

OUR SAILORS.

Go into the chief restaurant of Archangel, and as like as not all the customers are English captains, and they are reading back numbers of the *Daily Mail* and talking "ship." And the *Café Paris* there is a "shipper's table," where they are also captains all and the waitresses quarrel as to who shall serve there, though none of them knows two words of English. In the Alexandrovsky Gardens the English sailors have found Russian girls, and their only language is that of looks. Sailors tell wonderful stories of feminine conquests, and it is evident the Russian girls are partial to them.

Even at the theatre, in front of you are sitting such unlikely persons as a fireman and a stoker, and one says to the other with disgust, "I can't understand a blooming word. Can you?" Some Englishmen have exercise books with Russian words and phrases laboriously copied out—an impossible language!

All is going well in Archangel. The Russians, in spite of their inexperience, are handling the immense quantities of materials well, and the "stuff" is all steadily proceeding to the places where it is most needed. New quays have been built and loops of railway run along them, and some ships, carrying nothing weighing less than three tons, yet discharge all their immense articles of cargo in considerably less time than it took to put them on at Liverpool or Dundee or Newcastle as the case may be.

The Russians earn unheard-of wages in the docks, and the rumour attracts thousands of workers from all parts of Russia. A journalist writing in the *Russkoe Slovo* in July called it the Russian Klondike. All Russians who go there are pleased with it. The port in its present grandeur is a sort of promise for Russia, and it flatters her commercial future.

OPENING THE TRAMWAY.

I was invited by the town council to partake of a glass of tea on the occasion of the opening of the electric tramway. All the notables of the town were accommodated on board a special steamer, and went slowly along from the Cathedral pier a mile or so to the new electric power station. Her priests met us with banners and icons and holy waters. A service was held in the power-station, and the smell of burning incense mingled strangely with the smell of new paint and oil and machinery. Holy water was flung in all corners and over our heads, and then the dynamo was set in motion and the whole place buzzed and groaned. I thing Reppin, the engineer, proud of having constructed the most northern tramway in the world, was a little anxious lest the holy water should spoil his engines.

But all went well, and we took our seats in the virgin trams to make the first journey, all the notables of the town and with them every beggar and labourer and tattered emigrant and that could get a footing. In Germany I can imagine how swiftly these gentlemen would have been dealt with. But in Russia "all is permitted." We went cheerfully along on our parade journey. The conductresses in brand-new uniforms and shining metal clips and punches stood with their money bags and their full rolls of tickets. Directly following our trip to the Town Hall the cars were open to the public, and fares would be collected. Car after car drew up there, and we came out and walked up the stone stairs to the long tables and the glasses of tea and the proud speeches of the great men of Archangel.

Now the trams are in full operation, and bring in about £1,000 a week. Archangel is united, and friends within the city have become nearer. All day the trams carry passengers, and all night they carry goods, so I am told.

WHEN THE FROST COMES.

Soon the harbour will freeze again and the rails will be laid on the ice all the way to the Economy Pier, and there for a time ships will unload till the frost conquers that also. Or perhaps the ice-breakers, on which always so much faith is pinned, will keep it open all this winter. Last year they failed hopelessly, and a great number of ships, including ice-breakers themselves, were frozen up.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

THE TYPHUS CAMP AT GARDELEGEN.

WILFUL BRUTALITY OF THE GERMANS.

Commenting earlier upon the White Paper about the prisoners' camp at Gardelengen, *The Times* says:—Gardelengen is a camp midway between Hanover and Berlin, which was swept last year by a typhus epidemic lasting from February to June. The callousness and cowardice shown by the German authorities equalled the shameful record of Wittenberg, and the starvation and bullying of the prisoners seem to have been worse; but the epidemic was of a mild type, and the mortality rate was not excessive for an outbreak of typhus under such terrible conditions. The camp contained about 11,000 prisoners, of whom 280 were British. The overcrowding was appalling, and at night the men lay packed like sardines in the huts. The food was very insufficient, at a time when there was no marked scarcity in Germany. The scale of diet was not sufficient "to keep an adult in a normal state of nutrition." Hunger does not produce typhus, but hunger, filth, and overcrowding are conditions predisposing to the spread of the disease. The German under-officers had established "a reign of terror" among the prisoners, and bullying was continuous. Colonel Brunner, the camp commandant, was brutal and violent, and Dr. Wenzel, who was in medical charge, was criminally neglectful. The latter suffered from apathy, because eventually he caught the disease and died. When the epidemic was discovered by the Germans, three officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps, Major Davy, Captain Brown, and Captain Scott-Williams, were brought to the camp, together with seven Russian and French military doctors, and they were practically left to shift for themselves. There were hardly any drugs or dressings, no invalid food, and for a long time no bedsteads. The details are sickening and almost indescribable, and we do not dwell upon them. The one German who behaved well was Dr. Krauski, an elderly man who had been in practice at Alexandria. Ten French Roman Catholic priests volunteered to work among the sufferers; eight contracted the disease and five died. Of twenty-two British soldiers who worked as hospital attendants, only two escaped the infection. Of the sixteen doctors who worked in the camp at various times, only four were not struck down. Two of the doctors and two of the soldiers died. The three British officers appear to have done noble work, and we trust their devotion will receive suitable recognition.

It is difficult to write calmly of the horrors disclosed in this report. There can be no excuse for the wilful brutality of the Germans originally in charge of the camp, nor for their shameful neglect and the intense suffering they compelled their hapless victims to endure. Black records of this kind will ring through the ages as examples of the inhumanity which seems inherent in a certain type of German. Neutral nations we trust, will not that Germany alone among the belligerents has been guilty of producing such tragedies as Wittenberg and Gardelengen. They will do well to ponder these revolting stories, and to learn something of the meaning of this war to humanity at large.

WAR NEWS.

A NEW LANGUAGE IN FRANCE.

Mr. Stanley, the Church Army Commissioner on the Western front, says the French and English troops have developed a peculiar language, known only to themselves, which answers all their common needs, and which answers all their common needs, but an English soldier with no French at all can ask a French soldier with no English at all for practically anything he wants—and get it.

CANADA'S RESOLVE TO TRIUMPH.

In a statement made after his return from England Mr. Hearst, the Premier of Ontario, says:—"Many of us are following our daily avocation, but little inconvenienced and little disturbed by the terrible conflict upon which the future of the British Empire and the happiness of the world depend. Surely it is time to take the war more seriously to heart and bend every energy and make every sacrifice that may be necessary in order to supply our men in every way possible in the field, so that the present conflict may be brought to an end as speedily as possible."

In this (says *The Times* correspondent) Mr. Hearst expresses the temper of the vast majority of Canadians. Never have there been so urgent a demand for recruits and so deep and general a recognition that the country must exhaust its resources if necessary in order to assist in bringing about a triumphant peace.

in the stream of the river. The brown river became white, and within 24 hours you could drive a horse and cart over it. Captains and their crews thinking of leaving in a few days were suddenly condemned to remain idle for months; their ships, dotted here, there, and everywhere in the ice, had a professional aspect, and looked as if they were sailing out and yet never getting forward. The men cut pine branches and made avenues from their ships to the shores, well-trodden roads with names. The Russian Government paid the owners of these boats hundreds of thousands of roubles damages for this unexpected incursion of Jack Frost. It was highly unprofitable to Russia, but every one made the best of it and no one grumbled. The happy co-operation of the Russians and the English shows to advantage in Archangel. Russians and English like one another and get on well together there, though the souls of the common people are so different and Russian ways so different from our own. —*Times*.

GERMAN SUBMARINE OUTRAGES.

VIOLATION OF THE PLEDGE GIVEN TO AMERICA.

In the House of Lords on October 26th, Lord Sydenham asked the Government if particulars of the circumstances attending the sinking of the *Stephano* and other British or neutral vessels by the German submarine U. 53 had been received, and if these circumstances were in conformity with the pledge of the German Government that, "in accordance with the general principles of visit and search and the destruction of merchant vessels, recognized by international law, such vessels, both within and without the area declared a naval zone, shall not be sunk without warning and without saving human life unless the ship attempts to escape or to offer resistance." He drew attention to the statement of the President of the United States to Congress on April 16th last that, unless the German Government immediately declared and effected the abandonment of its method of warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels the United States Government would have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the Government of the German Empire. Those were strong and plain words coming from the head of a powerful State. Among the grave offences which the President charged against the German submarine were that even vessels of neutral ownership bound from neutral port to neutral port had been destroyed. Again and again no warnings had been given. The President, concluding his address, said that the United States owed it to the regard of their own rights as a nation, and to their sense of duty as a representative of the rights of neutrals, to take this stand. On August 15th Lord Crewe made the very serious statement that since the pledge was given, no fewer than seven ships had been sunk in circumstances which directly violated the pledge given by the German Government. In the sinking of those ships at least 48 lives were lost. Thus, before the recent exploit of the U. 53, the pledge by the German Government had been torn to shreds, and the Government of the United States had made no sign whatever.

He did not know whether the statement was correct that the *Stephano* received her first warning by a shot being fired into her hull. Another ship was a neutral vessel bound from neutral port to neutral port, and was exactly one of those which President Wilson expressly condemned and barred. To sink her without ascertaining whether she contained contraband or enemy property was an outrage on all neutrals, and an outrage committed under the eyes of the powerful neutral which had described herself as the representative of the rights of neutrals all over the world. The sinking of neutral ships—Norwegian, Swedish, Dutch, Danish, and even Spanish—went on almost every day. The Norwegians had lost 15 vessels this month. What small neutrals think of their powerlessness is representative. The Germans had gone on sinking every unarmed ship their submarines came across. The only difference they had made was that they did not now appear to torpedo at sight. They destroyed ships just as before, but did not commit murder quite so frequently. On August 15th the noble marquis spoke of the time when it would be possible on behalf not only of this country, but of all the Allies to make a definite declaration of the policy we proposed to pursue with regard to the monstrous proceedings. He submitted that it was in the interests of the Allies and the unhappy neutrals who had no champion that the declaration should be made with the least possible delay.

Lord Beresford said he had always thought that the German Government had it in mind eventually to bring the United States into the war. If the United States came into the peace conference they would be a considerable asset to Germany. But for the gallantry of the American Naval Service lives would have been lost during the German submarine operations off the American coast. That being so the United States were rather siding and abetting. This very shocking state of affairs. But for the essential work of the American warships the Germans would have broken their pledge. He hoped the matter would not be allowed to rest as it was. (The submarine menace was getting more serious every day, and he thought we were bound to take notice of a fact that did not appear to be quite within the bounds of neutrality, so far as the United States were concerned.)

DISCUSSION DEPLICATED.

Viscount Grey.—We have no understanding with the United States Government as to what information they are to get or what they will do with the information when they have got it. All we can do is to obtain information for ourselves from such sources as are open to us. These sources are in this case, I imagine, the officers in charge of the merchant vessels that were sunk and the passengers in one case on board a merchant vessel, all of whom have survived, and from whom we can get their individual statements of what happened. (The Admiralty is being done on the other side now. Full reports will reach the Admiralty in due course, and when they are received I cannot imagine there is any reason why they should not be made public in this country or that there will be any reluctance on the part of the Admiralty or any Department concerned to give the facts, obtained from survivors, as to how the vessels were actually sunk and treated by the German submarine.)

Lord Sydenham quoted a statement made by Lord Crewe in August that the number of vessels which had been sunk by German submarines since the German Government gave a pledge to the United States Government in May last year, under circumstances which apparently were not in accordance with that pledge. These cases included firing torpedoes at ships without warning and insufficiently providing for the safety of crews or passengers when the ships were sunk. I am sure the Admiralty can multiply instances which have occurred since the middle of August—which are occurring every week—of Allied or neutral merchant ships having torpedoes

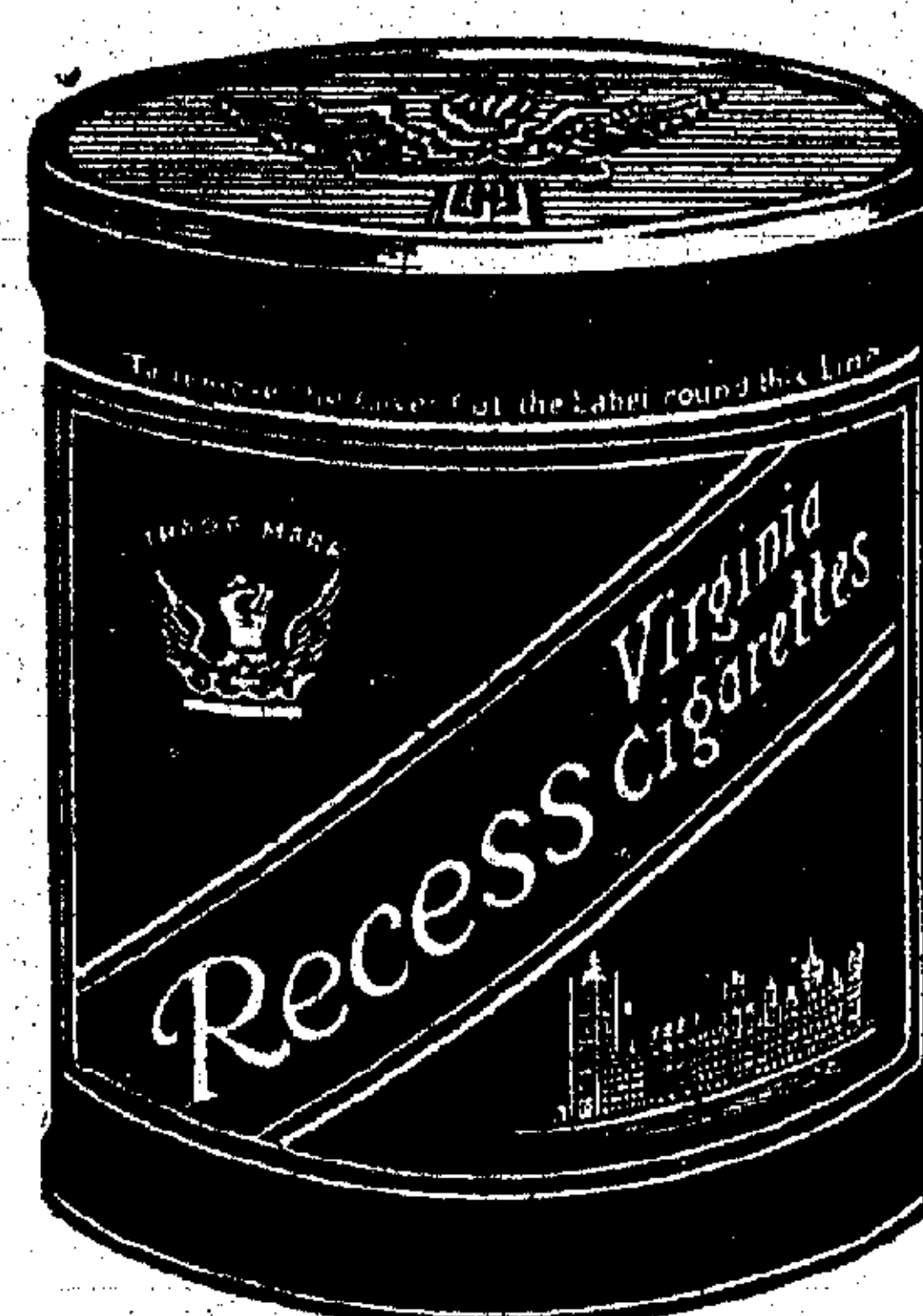
(Continued at foot of next Column.)

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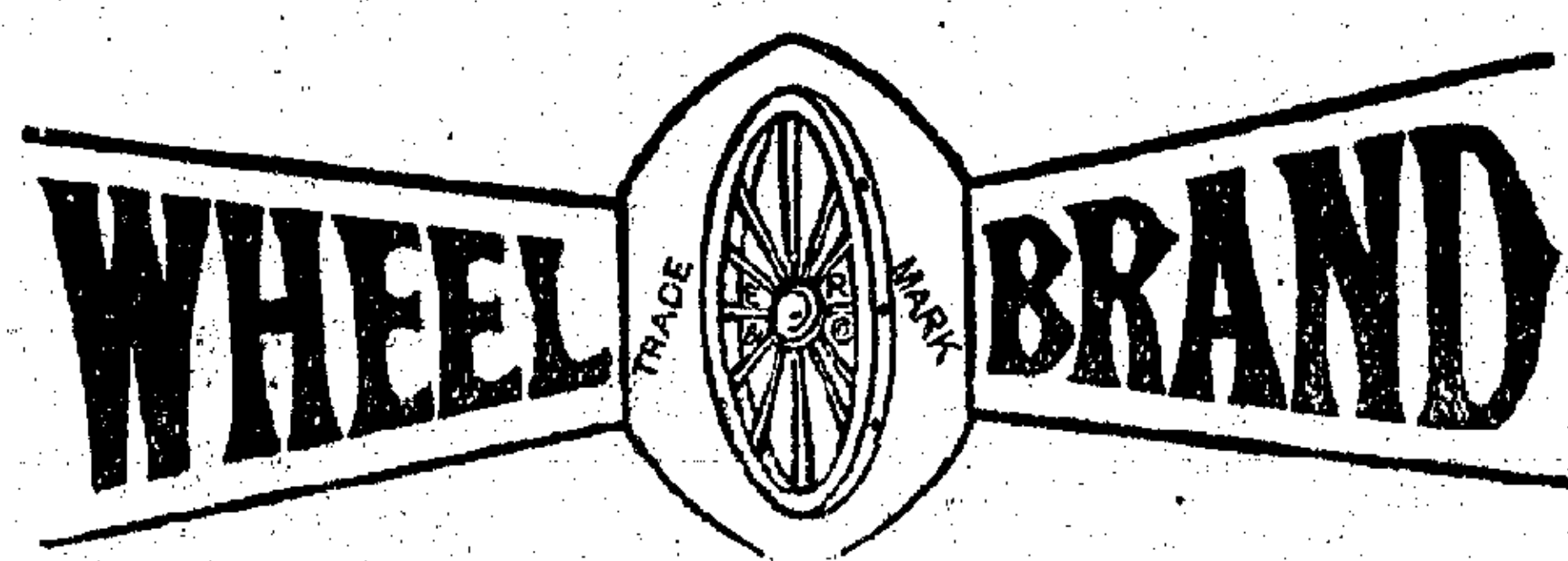
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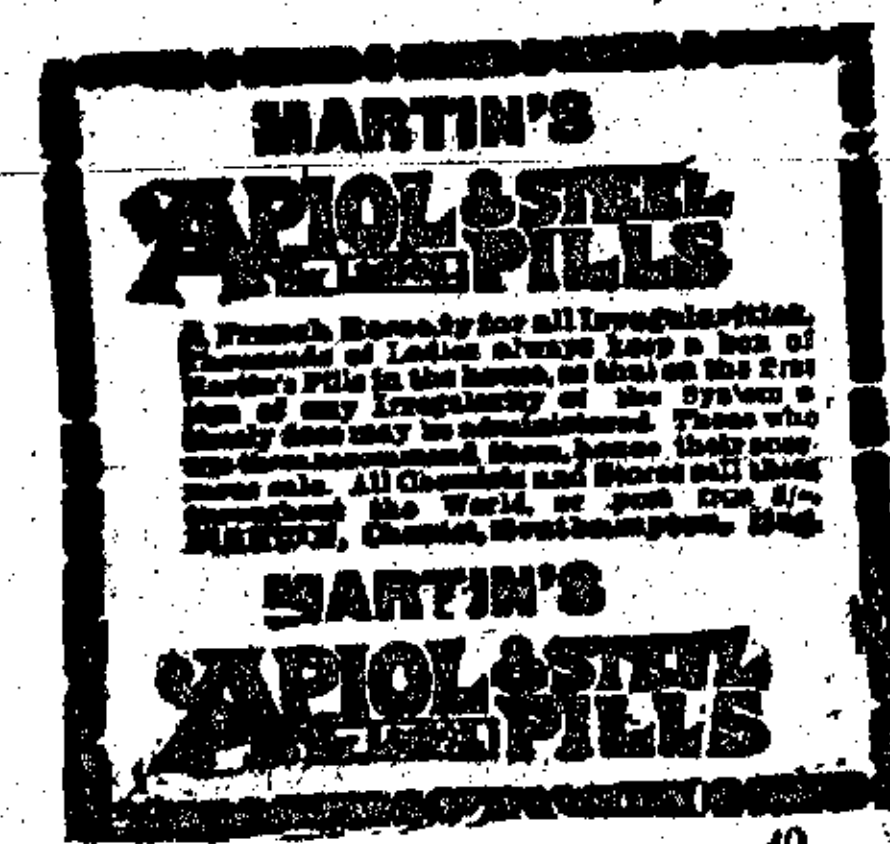
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[1007]



A TRAGEDY OF WOMANHOOD

Every young woman must recognise that the likelihood of a happy marriage is enhanced by cultivating robust, regular health; and that ill-health accounts for many of the bitter tragedies of matrimony. Again, it goes without saying that men are by nature attracted by perfection of figure, clear, rosy complexion, bright eyes and vivacity.

There is, however, no need for pale, delicate girls to despair. It is, indeed, to the anemic, despondent girls that this article is addressed—those who endure, without complaining, continual headaches and backaches, those who are always tired, troubled with palpitation and have no appetite for meals. For no woman can enjoy full health and the charm of her sex unless rich, red blood flows through her veins, and it is in making new, good blood, and thus helping the girl whose strength and good looks are failing that Dr. Williams' pink pills are so successful. There are thousands of healthy, happy women who admit to-day that these blood-enriching pills have been a boon to them when ill-health threatened their future.

So to those who suffer to-day, the advice is to begin a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people without delay. They can be obtained of any dealer, or, post free, 1 bottle \$1.50, 6 bottles \$8, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 95, Ezzelton Road, Shanghai.

Free—"Plain Talks to Women" is the title of a helpful booklet offered free to all who send a postcard to the above address.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Thursday, 30th Nov.—

"Heather-Day" for Scotch War Charities.

Friday, 15th Dec.—

9.15 p.m.—"Kismet" at City Hall.

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